



Prime Ministers Garret FitzGerald and Margaret Thatcher after signing an agreement on Northern Ireland.

Britain, Ireland Sign Accord Giving Dublin Say in Ulster's Affairs

By Joseph Lelyveld
New York Times Service

HILLSBOROUGH, Northern Ireland — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain signed a treaty Friday giving the Irish Republic a formal consultative role and official presence in Northern Ireland for the first time since Ireland's partition 65 years ago.

Under the potentially far-reaching accord, Dublin was given a mechanism for pressing its views on virtually all matters touching the Roman Catholic minority in

Northern Ireland, including the security policies of the army and police, the administration of justice and prisons.

This is to be done through a joint secretariat of Irish and British officials to be set up, officials said, within a matter of weeks to serve the Anglo-Irish Conference of cabinet ministers that is to discuss sensitive issues and matters of policy. The secretariat is to be based in Belfast.

The primary aim of the arrangement is to ease the Catholic minority's sense of alienation from the local government without provoking a violent Protestant backlash.

Garret FitzGerald, the Irish prime minister, whose mere presence in Northern Ireland was taken as a provocation by Protestants demonstrating outside the 18th-century castle where the signing took place, said he hoped that Catholic willingness to tolerate the guerrilla activities of the outlawed Irish Republican Army would be "eroded" once the accord takes effect.

In the treaty as well as his statement at a news conference, Mr. FitzGerald formally conceded that the Protestant majority in Northern Ireland rejected the nationalist goal of Ireland's unification.

The agreement that he signed stipulated that Northern Ireland would remain British until a majority of its inhabitants freely consent to a change.

In present or foreseeable circumstances, that means indefinitely — a point that Mrs. Thatcher was careful to stress. She said: "I want to offer hope to young people particularly that the cycle of violence and conflict can be broken. I believe in the union and that it will last so long as the majority so wish."

She was referring to the union of Britain with Northern Ireland and the Protestant majority in the province. Irish nationalists argue that the majority that needs to be heard is the majority of Ireland as a whole.

The British prime minister repeatedly described herself as "unionist" and "loyalist" — terms that are the focus for the political identity of Protestants in the province — and insisted that the new arrangement would involve no sacrifice of British sovereignty.

But Protestant leaders, who see any involvement by Dublin in the (Continued on Page 5, Col. 2)

Reagan Lists Aims At Talks

But Agreement On Chemical Arms Is Denied

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has proposed "the broadest people-to-people exchanges in the history of American-Soviet relations."

Mr. Reagan, who was to embark Saturday for Geneva, said Thursday that his meetings there Tuesday and Wednesday with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, could be "a historic opportunity to set a steady, more constructive course in the 21st century."

Meanwhile, Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said Thursday that there would be no agreement in Geneva on halting the spread of chemical weapons, contrary to reports Wednesday by administration officials.

The officials had said that the two countries were planning to combine efforts to stop the spread of chemical weapons, although details on how to implement the accord had not been worked out. They said the issue was to be included in one of several arms control statements to be released at Geneva.

George P. Shultz, the secretary of state, said in a news conference Thursday that no arms accord of any significance was expected to emerge from the meeting.

Mr. Reagan, describing his view of the Geneva conference, said in a televised address: "My mission,

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■ Only 50% of Americans expect the summit to yield better ties, a survey shows.

■ A shift in Mikhail S. Gorbachev's view of the United States is called unlikely.

stated simply, is a mission for peace. It is to engage the new Soviet leader in what I hope will be a dialogue for peace that endures beyond my presidency.

"It is to sit down across from Mr. Gorbachev and try to map out, together, a basis for peaceful discourse even though our disagreements on fundamentals will not change," Mr. Reagan said.

In proposing the broad exchanges of Russians and Americans, Mr. Reagan was in effect calling for some fairly basic changes in the relatively isolated Soviet system.

Traditionally, Soviet borders have been closely guarded, publications and first-hand information from the West have not been readily available, and foreign travel, even to allied Communist countries, has been restricted.

Mr. Reagan said the two sides were close to completing an agreement to expand educational and cultural exchange programs. The programs were suspended in 1979 by President Jimmy Carter after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Administration officials said Wednesday that the new accord was ready for signing at the summit meeting.

Officials said that Mr. Reagan's televised speech Thursday could be construed as seeking to set a positive tone for the Geneva meeting.

Although Mr. Reagan accused the Soviet Union of having rejected efforts to limit nuclear weapons, he said that "nuclear arms control is not of itself a final answer."

He then focused on the need for Soviet and American people to get to know one another directly.

"Despite our deep and abiding differences, we can and must prevent our international competition (Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)



Rescue workers in Armero, Colombia, lift an injured woman from the ruins of her home.

Colombia: Miracle at Sunrise

Survivor Tells of Desperate Race Against Mudslide

BOGOTA — Swept away by a torrent of mud, with houses crumbling about him, José Martínez was one of the lucky few from the devastated Colombian town of Armero who lived to see the sunrise after the volcanic eruption.

"It was a miracle," said Mr. Martínez, 49, a truck driver, from his hospital bed in Bogotá on Friday. "For those of us who survived, me and my family, it was a miracle."

At least 20,000 people died when the Nevada del Ruiz volcano erupted in one of the worst volcanic disasters of this century, unleashing a river of mud, rocks and water that engulfed Armero.

Relief workers said that perhaps only 2,500 Armero residents had escaped death. Twenty-five survivors arrived in Bogotá by bus on Friday and 50 more, all children, were expected.

Mr. Martínez, his battered body bearing the marks of his ordeal, slowly moved his broken left arm to show how he reached for debris as the mud swept him away.

"I saw houses crumble, cars and electric pylons carried away as if they were toys," he said. "I grabbed what I could and drifted for hours."

Mr. Martínez said that he, his wife and their five children had been trying to flee the torrent in a neighbor's truck. He jumped from the vehicle when a wave of mud 11 feet (3 meters) high swept down on them.

"I guess it was fear, a desire for (Continued on Page 5, Col. 2)



Covered with mud and ash, parents in Armero, Colombia, comfort their daughter after being rescued from a sea of mud following the eruption of the Nevada del Ruiz volcano.

Death Toll Of 20,000 Is Expected In Colombia

The Associated Press

ARMERO, Colombia — The Colombian Red Cross said Friday that it estimated the nation's volcano death toll to be at least 20,000, as rescue workers dug nonstop to save people buried by the wave of mud that swept over Armero and three other Andean towns before dawn Thursday.

A dark column of steam and ash rose above the Nevada del Ruiz volcano Friday as rescuers dug mud and a fleet of helicopters shuttled them away from Armero.

Thousands of survivors spent a second night Thursday in the open without nourishment.

Many of those rescued from the torrents of blazing ash and mud complained bitterly that local officials had failed to warn them of the danger and had even discouraged them from evacuating when the volcano began spitting ash Wednesday afternoon.

The volcano, after months of rumbling, erupted with a deafening roar shortly after 10 P.M. Wednesday, residents said, and about three hours later the mud avalanche rushed through Armero and three other towns. There were reports of a second eruption as well.

Simultaneous heavy rains engorged the Lagunilla River before dawn Thursday, turning it into a rushing wall of mud that destroyed at least 85 percent of Armero, a coffee-farming town of 50,000 people situated 30 miles (48 kilometers) from the volcano and 105 miles northwest of Bogotá, the Colombian capital.

Another 20,000 people lived in nearby Santuario, Carmelo and Pindalito, towns that also were buried by the mud.

The United Nations Disaster Relief Organization and the U.S. Embassy in Bogotá said that 4,000 bodies had been recovered by Friday morning, and death toll estimates by government officials ranged beyond 25,000.

From the air on Friday, fewer than a hundred buildings could be seen jutting from a milewide river of mud. Before the eruption, a census showed the town had 4,200 buildings.

A church, the tallest building in Armero, was leveled by the mud. But the local cemetery, protected by a high cement wall, was untouched, saving residents who huddled there. Other survivors climbed trees and jumped onto roofs.

Some inched on their stomachs across the mud to reach trapped neighbors. Television film showed one man (Continued on Page 5, Col. 2)

digging laboriously with a sauce pan to free a young girl half buried in the muck.

"They have rescued very few people until now because almost everyone was buried in the mud," said Argemiro Moreno, who was picked up by a helicopter after spending 30 hours on a board atop

Devastating mud slides like those in Colombia are well-known to geologists. Page 5.

the sea of mud covering the town. Colombia's president, Belisario Betancur, who put himself in charge of rescue operations, spent most of Thursday flying over the devastated area in a helicopter. In a television interview Thursday night, he described the ravages of the volcano as an "immeasurable tragedy."

"We have had one tragedy after another," Mr. Betancur said.

The disaster occurred one week after a 28-hour siege by leftist rebels at the Justice Ministry in Bogotá, in which about 100 people, including 11 of the country's 24 Supreme Court justices, were killed. Mr. Betancur had refused to negotiate with the rebels and broke the siege with repeated assaults by armored cars and troops with heavy weapons and explosives.

Tremors were felt Friday near the volcano and steam still poured from the crater, stirring fears of new eruptions. But the Colombian Geophysical Institute said it detected only light seismicological activity.

An air bridge was being established Friday to bring injured from Marquetia to Bogotá, using four military and four private aircraft.

The United States was sending 12 helicopters, tents, blankets and medical supplies from U.S. military bases in Panama. Mexico sent 10 tons of food, medicine and medical equipment. Japan announced it was sending an eight-member medical team.

An estimated 2,000 people still were trapped on a ranch near Guayabal, four miles from Armero. Hundreds of bodies were being taken to a soccer stadium in Guayabal.

[The eruption was the deadliest since New Guinea's Mount Lamington exploded in 1951, killing from 3,000 to 5,000 people, United Press International reported.]

[It was the Western Hemisphere's deadliest eruption of this century. The worst before was in 1968, when Mount Arenal in Costa Rica erupted and killed 80.]



Ariel Sharon

Peres Averts Collapse of Government

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Shimon Peres averted a collapse of Israel's coalition government on Friday when he accepted a revised letter of apology from the trade minister, Ariel Sharon, for criticizing recent Middle East peace initiatives.

At a press conference early Friday morning, Mr. Sharon, who had threatened to bring the fragile coalition government down over his feud with Mr. Peres, said, "The crisis is over."

After two days of intense rhetorical battle with Mr. Peres, Mr. Sharon pledged his support of the government.

His letter was understood to have retracted the substance of the major points of criticism he leveled at Mr. Peres early this week, including the assertion that Mr. Peres was willing to negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organization and return the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights to Syria.

Later Friday, however, Mr. Peres and the leader of the rightist Likud faction, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, met but failed to reach an agreement on how to avoid similar crises in the future.

Mr. Peres said that if any minister repeats Mr. Sharon's attacks, he will be dismissed immediately without an opportunity to apologize or retract his statements.

The prime minister said that his authority is a 1981 amendment to Israel's Basic Law of Government that assigns "collective responsibility" to cabinet ministers to support (Continued on Page 5, Col. 2)

INSIDE

■ Marseille, plagued by a recent spate of gang warfare, is something of a poor relation on France's south coast. Page 2.

■ The CIA chief said that critics in Congress compromised intelligence sources. Page 2.

ARTS/LEISURE
■ A museum curator dreams of making... Cagnes-sur-Mer, France, to Renoir what Giverny is to Monet. Page 9.

BUSINESS/FINANCE
■ U.S. industrial output was unchanged last month, but prices at the wholesale level jumped a sharp 0.9 percent. Page 11.

MONDAY

A full page of background on the Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting, with articles from The New York Times and The Washington Post.

After 76 Years, Halley's Comet Stages Bright Comeback for Earth

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Halley's comet has emerged from the dim recesses of space and, displaying an unexpected early brightness, is coming into increasingly clear view in the night sky.

The best opportunities so far to see the comet began Thursday and will continue through Sunday. The moon is new and thus not a source of much interfering light.

The comet will be fairly high above the eastern horizon and near an easily recognizable feature in the sky, the cluster of stars astronomers call the Pleiades.

The comet, which returns to the inner solar system roughly every 76 years, should be visible through the night, beginning at about 9 P.M. local time, throughout most of the world, except in extreme southern latitudes such as South Africa and southern Australia.

However, in March and April, on the comet's return swing, the Southern Hemisphere will get by far the best view of the comet in its most spectacular phase.

Most comet experts recommend binoculars, rather than a telescope, for viewing the comet. They suggest 7x35 or, preferably, 7x50 binoculars. Binoculars provide a wider field of view than telescopes, which is an advantage especially in nights when the comet's tail stretches across the sky.

Visibility will depend on weather and proximity to city lights. The sky must be clear and dark. People in cities and most suburbs will have little or no chance to see the comet.

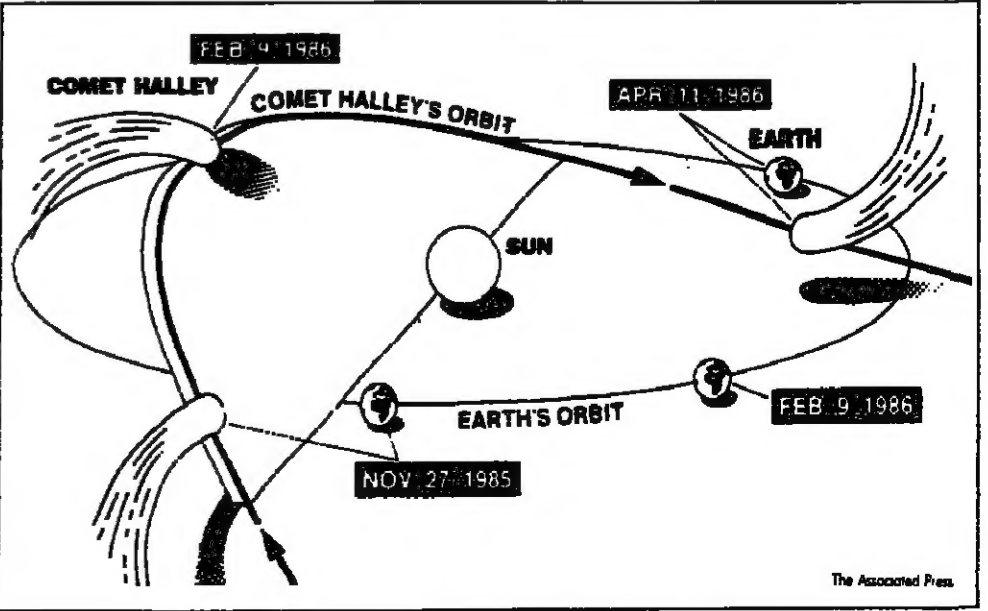
The comet will make its closest inbound approach to earth on Nov. 27. It will be 58 million miles (about 93 million kilometers) away and difficult to observe because of bright moonlight. The next two (Continued on Page 5, Col. 2)

prime observing periods for the inbound journey are Dec. 8-13 and Jan. 4-6. Backyard observers might want to try Dec. 5-15 and Jan. 1-14.

In February the comet will disappear from sight as it passes behind the sun.

Later that month, it will emerge from behind the sun more dazzling than ever. Solar heat will have stripped its core, which probably is no more than a few miles wide, of its outer layers of ice and other particles. This will result in a denser, more luminous cloud surrounding the comet's nucleus and twin tails extending perhaps 50 million miles across the sky.

On April 11, the comet will come closest to earth, passing within 39 million miles. But on the entire outbound leg, it will be a disappointment to observers in the Northern Hemisphere. It will always be too close to the horizon.



The Associated Press

Shift in Gorbachev View Of U.S. Seen as Unlikely

Stereotyped Marxist Images of America Will Be Difficult for Reagan to Dispel

By Philip Taubman

MOSCOW — Mikhail S. Gorbachev's America is a land controlled by wealthy capitalists and conservative business interests.

Rightist forces dictate government policy and would never permit a lasting improvement in relations with the Soviet Union.

A military-industrial complex hungry for profits is the real force behind the development of space-based weapons.

These are among the impressions of the United States that Mr. Gorbachev has presented in conversations with U.S. officials and politicians since becoming Soviet leader in March, according to Western diplomats who have been briefed in detail about the meetings.

The diplomats said Mr. Gorbachev's vision of America would not be easily dispelled by President Ronald Reagan when they meet in Geneva next week.

A top Reagan administration official said Wednesday in Washington that Mr. Reagan believed he could have a significant effect on Mr. Gorbachev's negative view of the United States and persuade him that the administration had no "animus" toward negotiating with the Kremlin.

"That's wishful thinking," a diplomat said Thursday. "He believes the United States is an implacable foe."

"There may be an element of posturing and calculated propaganda," said a diplomat who has talked with Mr. Gorbachev, "but all the evidence suggests that the man sincerely believes these things."

Mr. Gorbachev's image of America, the diplomats said, corre-

sponds closely to usual Marxist-Leninist views of the United States as a corrupt society controlled by capitalists in which average citizens are exploited by the ruling class and government policy is made to protect the rich.

"When Gorbachev talks about the United States, he sounds like a Pravda editorial," a diplomat said.

Although Mr. Gorbachev's views have emerged over time in various meetings with Americans, his doubts were most pronounced when he met in Moscow last week with Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Robert C. McFarlane, the White House national security adviser, the diplomats said.

Officials traveling with Mr. Shultz and Mr. McFarlane said that Mr. Gorbachev's view of the United States was as offensive to the Reagan administration as Mr. Reagan's depiction of the Soviet Union as an "evil empire" was to the Kremlin.

Diplomats said that Mr. Gorbachev repeatedly cited a book published by the Hoover Institution, the research center in Palo Alto, California, as the real blueprint for Reagan administration policy.

The book, "The United States in the 1980s," was a compendium of articles and recommendations about U.S. domestic and foreign policy in the 1980s by prominent conservatives. The authors included Milton Friedman, the economist; Edward Teller, a key figure in the development of the hydrogen bomb and recently a leading proponent of a space-based missile defense; and Fred C. Ikle, currently undersecretary of defense for policy.

In a chapter on Soviet nuclear strategy, Amoretta M. Hoerber and



Mikhail S. Gorbachev and George P. Shultz in Moscow.

Officials traveling with Shultz said Gorbachev's view of the U.S. was as offensive to the Reagan administration as Reagan's depiction of the Soviet Union as an 'evil empire' was to the Kremlin.

Joseph D. Douglass wrote, "The Soviet objective is to destroy capitalism and replace it everywhere with their brand of socialism."

"We have read this book and watched all its programs become adopted by the Reagan administration," Mr. Gorbachev told Mr. Shultz, citing that as confirmation that "right-wing forces" control American policy, a diplomat said.

The diplomats said Mr. Gorbachev, who was more combative and argumentative than he had been in previous meetings with Americans, challenged almost every statement made by Mr. Shultz about the United States.

They said, for example, that he refused to accept Mr. Shultz's de-

scription of the United States as a source of military hardware and other aid to the Soviet Union in World War II.

The diplomats said that when Mr. Shultz recalled that support within Congress for the strategic arms limitation treaty of 1979 died after the Russians sent troops into Afghanistan that year, Mr. Gorbachev responded, "It shows you don't take us very seriously when you make a remark like that."

Mr. Gorbachev then contended that long before the Russians went into Afghanistan, the treaty, which was signed by President Jimmy Carter and Leonid I. Brezhnev, had been undermined by "right-wing forces."

Only 50% of Americans Expect Summit to Yield Better Ties, Poll Shows

By David K. Shipler

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Only half the American public expects the summit meeting between President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev to improve Soviet-American relations, and just a third thinks it will lead to an arms control agreement, according to a poll conducted by The New York Times and CBS News.

The low expectations appeared to match the cautious prospects outlined by Reagan administration officials, who have been anxious to avoid raising hopes that might be dashed if the Geneva meeting is unproductive.

The survey's findings, published Friday, showed that Americans were eager for an arms control treaty, even if it meant giving up Mr. Reagan's proposed space-based missile defense system.

But few said they thought Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev were ready to make the compromises required. The respondents were also about evenly divided on the wisdom of raising human-rights issues at a summit meeting, and they were overwhelmingly convinced that no progress in that field could be made at Geneva.

The poll, in which 1,659 adults were interviewed by telephone from Nov. 6 to 10, showed Mr. Gorbachev with a mildly positive image among Americans, and it gave Mr. Reagan a high approval rating.

With a margin of sampling error of 3 percentage points, 65 percent of those surveyed endorsed Mr. Reagan's overall performance and 56 percent supported his handling of foreign policy.

Seventy-five percent said they believed the president really wanted an arms control agreement; 47 percent thought that Mr. Gorbachev did.

But Mr. Reagan was seen as willing "to make real concessions" to get an agreement by only 36 percent of the respondents, and Mr. Gorbachev was by only 21 percent. A mere 17 percent saw both leaders as prepared to compromise.

And Mr. Reagan did not appear to get solid support for all his positions. Although 48 percent of those polled said they thought the Russians were bluffing in their negotiating stance, a large minority, 42 percent, believed the Russians were sincere when they said they would not discuss a reduction in nuclear missiles if the United States proceeded with work on a space-based defense system.

If forced to choose between de-

veloping the space-based system and giving it up and negotiating, 53 percent would have the United States do without the system, and only 33 percent would forgo negotiations.

Women, young people and blacks leaned more heavily toward negotiations than did men, the elderly and whites.

The survey showed widely different ideas of what the space defense system was intended to do, with 30 percent saying it was intended to protect the whole U.S. population, 28 percent saying it was designed to protect half the people and 15 percent saying it was intended to protect less than 10 percent.

But even among the 58 percent who said they thought the Reagan scheme would succeed at destroying enemy missiles, close to half would give it up if doing so would bring an arms agreement.

Given a list of five major issues of concern, more respondents named arms control than any other issue.

A majority, 54 percent, said they believed the effort of the large U.S. and Soviet nuclear arsenals was to keep the superpowers out of war because the two countries feared mutual destruction. Only 38 percent thought that was a matter of time before the two countries destroyed each other.

Blacks and whites showed substantial differences on this question, with 63 percent of the blacks expecting ultimate destruction and 57 percent of the whites expecting that war would be avoided.

While 65 percent believed it was somewhat or very likely that nuclear weapons would be used in the next 15 years, only 29 percent thought they would be used by the United States or the Soviet Union; 59 percent said they expected the first use by some other country.

More of the pessimism about the prospects for the summit meeting seemed to turn on assessments of the Soviet Union, its trustworthiness and the attitudes of Mr. Gorbachev than it did on assessments of Mr. Reagan.

Those who expressed a faintly positive and slightly hopeful view of Mr. Gorbachev tended to be more hopeful about the possibility of the Geneva talks leading to an arms accord and reduced Soviet-American tensions.

Forty-seven percent regarded Mr. Gorbachev as different from previous Soviet leaders. Only 3 percent said they thought he wanted peace with the United States less than did his predecessors, and 35 percent believed he wanted it more.

WORLD BRIEFS

Nigeria Borders Expected to Stay Shut

LAGOS (AP) — Nigeria's land borders are likely to remain closed for the foreseeable future despite a promise to reopen them by Major General Ibrahim Babangida shortly after coming to power on Aug. 27, according to a government source.

Speaking in Lagos on condition he not be named, the source said that General Babangida's declaration last month of an economic emergency and consequent austerity measures spanning 15 months had lessened the chances of the borders being reopened soon.

They were closed by the previous military government of Major General Mohammed Buhari to halt smuggling and currency trafficking.

Tehran, Baghdad Report Air Attacks

MANAMA, Bahrain (Reuters) — Iran said its warplanes bombed a cement factory in Sulaymaniyah in northern Iraq on Friday, while Iraq said its planes hit Iran's Kharg Island oil export terminal in the northern Gulf.

The Iraqi assertion was reported by the national news agency, INA. Iran's agency, IRNA, quoted Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of Iran's parliament, as saying that Iranian forces had been ordered to carry out retaliatory air and artillery strikes on Iraqi factories.

Iran also said that its navy had seized a Kuwait-bound West German cargo ship in the southern Gulf. It said the Norana Gabriel was seized near the Strait of Hormuz on suspicion of carrying goods for Iraq.

Reagan Signs 2 Stopgap Budget Bills

WASHINGTON (NYT) — President Ronald Reagan has signed two stopgap bills to enable the government to get enough money to keep running while the president goes to Geneva for the summit conference next week. Congress had rushed the bills to the president so he could sign them before the deadline of midnight Thursday.

One of the two bills will temporarily increase the government's debt ceiling by \$80 billion, allowing it to borrow to pay its bills through Dec. 11, a Treasury Department spokesman said Thursday. The current debt ceiling is \$1.8 trillion.

The second bill will continue the financing of government agencies through Dec. 12. It is needed because Congress has approved only four of the 13 appropriations bills for the 1986 fiscal year, which began Oct. 1.

French Aide to New Caledonia Resigns

PARIS (Reuters) — Edgard Pisani stepped down Friday as minister in charge of France's Pacific territory of New Caledonia in a minor government shuffle.

In addition, a new secretary of state for transport, Charles Josselin, was named Friday to fill a post left vacant since September. Louis Merle, junior minister for posts and telecommunications, gained full ministerial rank and joined the cabinet.

Mr. Pisani, chosen last December to defuse a worsening crisis in New Caledonia, spent several months in the territory as high commissioner and returned to Paris in May with the title of minister. He is to join the staff of President François Mitterrand as a special assistant. His departure was expected following the establishment last month of a new governing structure for the territory.

Argentine Police Hold an Alleged Nazi

BUENOS AIRES (AP) — A man believed to be Walter Kutschmann, a former Nazi SS major accused in the deaths of at least 1,500 Polish Jews, has been arrested near here, authorities said Friday.

West German Embassy officials said they were certain that a man arrested Thursday on a West German extradition request was Mr. Kutschmann, 71. Simon Wiesenthal, the Nazi hunter, has said Mr. Kutschmann was responsible for the deaths of 1,500 to 2,000 Jews in Poland in 1942.

Argentine police said that the suspect, who used the name Pedro Olmo, offered no resistance when officers arrested him in the town of Florida, six miles (nine kilometers) north of the capital.

Marcos Begins Re-election Campaign

CEBU CITY, Philippines (AP) — President Ferdinand E. Marcos, wearing a bulletproof vest, began his re-election campaign in opposition territory Friday. He said he was willing to postpone the presidential election for three weeks, until Feb. 7, as a compromise with opponents who said they had too little time to organize. He had originally proposed voting on Jan. 17.

Mr. Marcos also announced that he plans a major reorganization of the armed forces. He said the reorganization would begin with the return of General Fabian C. Ver, a longtime Marcos ally, to the post of armed forces commander in chief. General Ver, who is on trial with 25 other men in the 1983 murder of a popular Philippine opposition leader, Benigno S. Aquino Jr., is acquitted.

For the Record

Domestic flights in Italy were canceled Friday due to industrial action by air controllers, official sources said. International flights and flights to Italian islands operated normally.

Greek-Cypriot officials will meet a UN team in Geneva on Nov. 30 and Dec. 1 amid new efforts to settle the 22-year problem of a divided Cyprus, an official statement said Friday. Turkish-Cypriot and United Nations delegations are to meet Nov. 18-19.

Correction

A Washington Post article in Thursday's editions of the International Herald Tribune conveyed a misleading impression that the U.S. Senate Select Committee on Intelligence would hold a vote on whether to recommend the dismissal of William J. Casey, director of central intelligence. Senator David F. Durenberger, a Minnesota Republican and chairman of the committee, told reporters Wednesday that the committee held such a vote — which it does not plan to do — the result would be 8 to 7 in favor of retaining Mr. Casey. The article also mistakenly described Mr. Durenberger as considering legislation to downgrade the position of director of central intelligence; he said Thursday that he was talking about a recommendation, not legislation, to "clarify" the director's role.

CIA Chief Asserts Critics in Congress Compromised 'Sources and Methods'

By Stephen Engelberg

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — William J. Casey, the director of central intelligence, has asserted that comments by members of Congress have caused "the repeated compromise of sensitive intelligence sources and methods."

In a strongly worded letter to David F. Durenberger, a Minnesota Republican who is the chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, Mr. Casey contended that the congressional oversight of intelligence agencies "has gone seriously awry."

He said that some congressional attacks on the agency's performance had been "inaccurate," "off the cuff" or "unfounded."

A CIA spokesman would not elaborate on what specific breaches of security might have been caused by members of Congress.

Mr. Casey said his letter was prompted by an account in The Washington Post of criticism of the agency by Mr. Durenberger.

Mr. Casey's letter was released Thursday after several weeks of mounting criticism of the Central Intelligence Agency by some members of Congress. The congressmen

had questioned the handling of the cases of Vitaly S. Yurchenko, a Soviet intelligence officer, and of Edward Lee Howard, a former CIA officer accused of spying for the Soviet Union.

Mr. Durenberger has asserted that he was misquoted in some accounts. But Mr. Casey's letter was clearly aimed at the broader issue of whether it was appropriate to have public discussion of certain sensitive issues overseen by the intelligence committees in the House and Senate.

Mr. Casey said his remarks were directed at a pattern of congressional comments on the performance of the agency, some of which he said involved disclosure of things told to the committees in closed session.

Mr. Durenberger, in a letter to The Washington Post, said the newspaper had "done a great disservice" in its reporting of a luncheon meeting he held with reporters. He said his comments were taken "entirely out of context" and he called the Post report "factually incorrect."

"As I am certain other correspondents at the press luncheon would agree," Mr. Durenberger

said in his letter, "the thrust of my remarks was positive."

Durenberger Defended

David Outney of The Washington Post reported from Washington:

Senator Patrick J. Leahy, the ranking Democratic member of the Intelligence Committee, accused the CIA on Friday of "yearning to go back to the good old days" when Congress had no oversight responsibility for its operations and the United States made "some of the most colossal failures, intelligence failures, ever."

Coming to the defense of Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Leahy charged that Mr. Casey had "unfairly attacked" his colleague in the letter released Thursday.

"I hear people yearning to be back to the good old days," Mr. Leahy said. "Well, the good old days are the Bay of Pigs and Salvador Allende and Patrice Lumumba and a lot of other failures."

Mr. Leahy said he was not suggesting that there was anyone in the CIA "wanting to pull another Bay of Pigs," the abortive CIA-backed invasion of Cuba by Cuban exiles in 1961.



William J. Casey

"I think they want to go back to the good old days when you had no congressional oversight. And when you had no congressional oversight, those were the days we had the Bay of Pigs." The CIA reportedly was involved in overthrowing the leftist regime of Salvador Allende in Chile and sought to kill Mr. Lumumba, who led the Belgian Congo to independence as Zaire.

Gang Warfare Troubles Marseille, a Poor Relation in the South of France

By Richard Bernstein

New York Times Service

MARSEILLE — The two main newspapers of this bruised old port city reported with a certain amusement the other day on a gang that tried to commit what might have been one of the robberies of the century, except they mistakenly stopped the wrong train as it crossed a railroad trestle, and while their getaway trucks waited below, they searched in vain for the supposed cargo of goods.

If that botched crime ended up in Keystone Kops fashion, however, it nonetheless seemed an apt reflection of this city's image as the center of organized crime in France. Lately, that reputation has been growing.

This year, Marseille has experienced one of its worst spasms of mob violence ever. In 10 months, 32 persons have died as big criminals and little criminals alike have been gunned down in cafes, or while walking out of their homes, or while caught at red lights in their cars.

The national press has been publishing pictures of them played out on sidewalks, their corpses covered with blankets. Marseille has been

cast as a contemporary French legend populated by gangland figures such as Barthélemy Regazzi and Paul Mondoloni, both of whom were gunned down in recent weeks.

The people of Marseille see the situation in more complex terms. They are both embarrassed and, in different, accustomed on the one hand to their reputation and at the same time preoccupied with more urgent concerns than what happens in the world of crime.

"Yes, it is true," said a police official, Pierre Richard, confirming that the spate of recent slayings is related to a power struggle. "But, to be blunt, this city is used to that."

"Besides," he added, "I have to say that the killers of guys like Mondoloni have very good aim. They kill with a certain mastery so that bystanders don't get hit, and that enables the public to be completely indifferent."

The killings compete with other concerns in a city that wars against more than its share of dilapidation and economic difficulty. The plain fact is that Marseille, a yellowing and, by French standards, charming place beside the sparkling sea, has always been a rough spot.

It is only just along the coast from such exceedingly fashionable

'Marseille is a great Mediterranean port and like other great Mediterranean ports, it is a tough town.'

Gaston Defferre Mayor



places as Nice and Saint-Tropez, and it seems to have the same geographical advantages. Yet there are no film festivals here, no grand old hotels peering south across the Mediterranean, no pretty princesses appearing on the beach followed by eager photographers.

"We could be the pearl of southern France," a businessman said with ruefulness in his voice. "We have everything here, we have a good opera and an outstanding theater. We have the beach. And yet, we have always been a kind of poor cousin to our neighbors."

Asked recently why Marseille was the mecca of organized crime,

Gaston Defferre, mayor since 1953, replied with asperity, "And why is Chicago?"

Then, Mr. Defferre, who has won six elections for mayor by bringing the political left and right into a kind of underdog coalition, added, "Marseille is a great Mediterranean port and like other great Mediterranean ports, Genoa for example, it is a tough town."

One of the major factors in the city's identity is the simple fact that for hundreds of years most of the people who came to France came to Marseille first. This is where the boats landed. The city is a French version of the melting pot, blending together — but also keeping separate — Armenians, Corsicans, Italians, Arabs, Jews and Africans.

Indeed, the Beirut image is one that comes up in conversation these days and reflects a political storm more intense than any generated by the gangland warfare. Marseille has one of France's largest concentrations of Arab immigrants, which has fed a powerful nationalist sentiment.

The city is the most important center of France's extreme-right

political party, the National Front, which, in legislative elections next March, is widely expected to emerge as the region's second most important political force, with almost one-third of the popular vote.

Showing a physical expression of this political storm, Marseille is divided into two distinct parts lying on either side of a main street called La Canebière, formerly the symbol of the city's status as a town full of sailors and cafés.

On the east side of La Canebière is what is commonly called the "European" part of town, spread over the hills that run along the sparkling Mediterranean coastline.

To the west, running between the railroad station and the commercial port, is the center of a North African way of life, with a kind of Arab bazaar extending under sculpted Second Empire building facades, women in shawls and grizzled men in skullcaps.

"I was in Toulouse a few weeks ago," said Théo Balas, a Socialist Party activist and restaurant owner, "and I was struck by how lively it is at night. Here in Marseille, people don't dare go out in town after 9 P.M. anymore. La Canebière is dead. There is a kind of psychosis here."

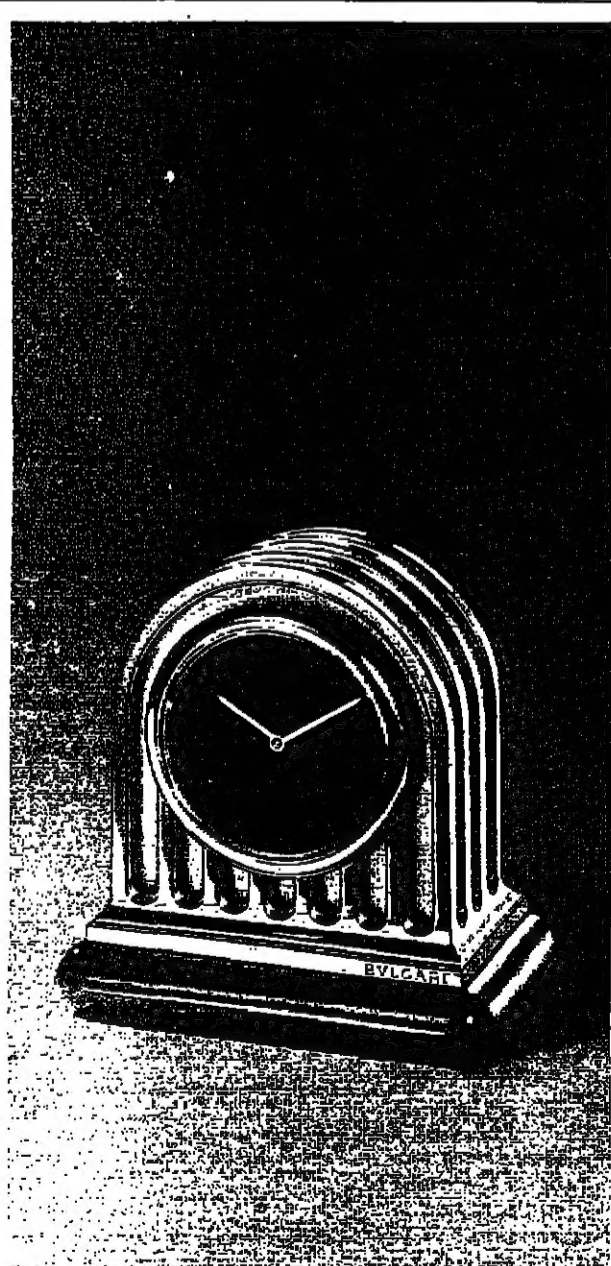


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AMERICAN TOPICS

Royal Indifference
To a Princely Couple

The recent U.S. visit of the prince and princess of Wales had Washington and Palm Beach society in a whirl, but despite a blizzard of magazine covers and television specials, the rest of the country took it in stride, according to a poll by The Washington Post and ABC News.

Of 1,506 people interviewed on the eve of the visit, 58 percent said they had no opinion of Diana and 67 percent said they had no opinion of Charles. Charles got a favorable rating of 29 percent, to 4 percent unfavorable. Diana rated higher, 38 to 4, but not as high as Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, in the same poll. He got a favorable rating of 39 percent. On the other hand, 35 percent of those interviewed had an unfavorable opinion of Mr. Gorbachev; 26 percent had no opinion.

The Post also reported that just one couple was invited to all five of the major lunches and dinners given for "the Waleses," as some of the American media took to calling the prince and princess: J. Carter Brown and his wife, Pamela. Mr. Brown is the director of the National Gallery of Art. The gallery is the site of the current "Treasures of Britain" show, of which Charles and Diana are patrons.

Short Takes

With the abandonment of Manhattan's 42-mile (6.8-kilometer) Westway, which at \$2 billion would have cost \$475 million, the city is expected to save \$1.5 billion.



J. Carter Brown

lion a mile, the most expensive highway project in the United States is a proposed 10-mile stretch in Hawaii outside Honolulu. The highway would require two one-mile tunnels. It initially was justified as a military necessity, but the Defense Department says the project is not needed. Senator Daniel K. Inouye of Hawaii, a Democrat, is pushing it anyway. At \$1 billion, it would cost \$100 million a mile.

As recently as two years ago the population of Texas was growing so rapidly that it was expected to overtake New York and become the second most populous state after California. But the deepening energy recession has dramatically slowed the

Long Star state's growth, from a net in-migration of 400,000 in the 12 months ending July 1, 1982, to about 30,000 in the 12 months ending July 1, 1984. Texas grew 4 percent a year in 1981 and 1982, four times the national average, but only 1.3 percent last year, slightly above the national average of 1 percent. It had 16 million people at the end of 1984.

Rear What? Dewey
Would Have Laughed

When the navy, in 1980, revived the one-star rank of commodore which had not been used since World War II, the rank was given the designation "commodore admiral."

But Representative Ike Skelton, a Missouri Democrat, got the designation changed to plain "commodore." As he said, "If it was good enough for such great men of the sea as Perry, Decatur and Dewey, then I felt it was good enough for today."

The navy didn't, and a three-year fight ensued. One high-ranking officer said: "You've got officers who have been working all their professional lives to become admirals, and they get called a commodore. It became a very emotional issue." After all, brigadiers in the army, air force and marine corps are called brigadier general.

Mr. Skelton has now retired from the fray. A one-star admiral will henceforth be ranked "rear admiral lower half," but will be addressed simply as "admiral."

Compiled by
ARTHUR HIGBEE

Brazilians Vote in First Elections Since Military Rule

By Alan Riding

SAO PAULO — His opponents variously portray Janio Quadros as unbalanced, alcoholic, senile and demagogic, and they blame him for the three years of instability and 21 years of military rule that followed his abrupt resignation as president of Brazil in 1961.

Yet Mr. Quadros — a candidate in elections Friday, when Brazilians went to the polls for the first time since civilian government returned here in March — has shown that his populist style and anti-Communist message have a large following in Brazil.

Mr. Quadros, 68, appeared to be neck and neck with the government's left-of-center candidate in the race for the mayoralty of São Paulo, often a stepping stone to national office.

If he wins, his victory will mark the re-emergence of the recently displaced conservative forces and send shock waves through Brazil's eight-month-old democracy.

Janio is the one hope of stopping the PMDB from taking control of this country," said Antônio Delfino Netto, planning minister in the last military government. He was referring to the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party, the long-time opposition movement that is the dominant partner in the governing coalition.

Although national attention is centered on São Paulo, Brazil's largest city, elections for mayors in 22 other state capitals on Friday also were being treated as more than routine municipal polls: not so much as a referendum on the performance of President José Sarney, as the first round in the battle to succeed him.

Mr. Sarney, who formally took

over on April 21, when the president-elect, Tancredo Neves, died without assuming office, has announced that he expects to remain in office until March 1989. The exact length of his term will be fixed by a combined Congress and Constituent Assembly to be elected late next year.

But Mr. Sarney, unable to hold together Mr. Neves's fragile alliance of former supporters and opponents of the military regime, is perceived as a weak president.

As a result, he exercised minimal influence over these elections, leaving the battlefield to old and new parties and personalities apparently more interested in building a base for the future than in consolidating the current administration.

In many cities, the governing coalition partners — the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party and the Liberal Front Party, formed by last-minute defectors from pro-military ranks — are caught in electoral disputes.

In other cities, there are bizarre marriages of convenience, such as mayoralty candidates jointly nominated by the rightist Democratic Social Party, which was founded by the former military regime, and by the Democratic Labor Party, a Socialist group headed by Leonel Brizola, the governor of Rio de Janeiro state exiled by the military for 15 years.

The key issue appears to be who will emerge best placed for the next presidential elections. Yet any strong "pre-candidates" for the succession could hamper Mr. Sarney's efforts to consolidate his power.

Several opinion polls to identify favorites to succeed Mr. Sarney have given first place to Antônio Américo Chaves, vice president in the last military government, although his Liberal Front Party was not expected to do well in the elections.

It is in São Paulo that most is at stake. Fernando Henrique Cardoso, 54, the candidate of the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party, is a sociologist who personifies a new social democratic current among middle-class urban professionals.

In contrast, Mr. Quadros, with his paternalistic, table-thumping populism, symbolizes a more old-fashioned Brazil. And by promising to end street violence in São Paulo and "to fight the hammer and sickle to the death," he has appealed to such different constituencies as urban slum-dwellers and entrenched conservatives.

However, if the Brazilian Democratic Movement wins in São Paulo and a majority of other state capitals, it should augur the emergence of a strong centrist party that could provide Mr. Sarney with more reliable congressional support.



Janio Quadros pauses during a campaign stop in São Paulo, as his wife, Eloa, wipes his face.



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Indian Guru Without Fanfare, Political Prisoners
Pleads Guilty Begin to Emerge From Polish Jails

By Jackson Diehl

Washington Post Service

PORTLAND, Oregon — Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh, leader of a commune established four years ago on a ranch in eastern Oregon, has pleaded guilty in federal district court here to violating U.S. immigration laws.

Mr. Rajneesh pleaded guilty to two counts of a 35-count indictment charging that he participated in a scheme of sham marriages to enable some of his followers to live in the United States.

Under a plea-bargain arrangement announced Thursday, Mr. Rajneesh received a five-year suspended prison sentence. He also agreed to pay a \$400,000 fine and leave the United States within five days.

Mr. Rajneesh was reported to have left the country Friday, and his followers said they would disclose his destination later.

[In New Delhi, the Indian guru's office said Friday that he would return to India on Saturday morning. Agence France-Presse reported.]

The fine, which included \$140,000 in court costs, was paid from a \$500,000 bail bond posted in his behalf by Rajneesh Friends International, the commune's corporate arm. The future of the commune, where about 2,000 of Mr. Rajneesh's followers live, was uncertain.

The indictment, returned last month, charged Mr. Rajneesh and seven of his followers with conspiracy and fraud in immigration matters. The charges are still pending against the seven followers, all women.

Under the agreement, Mr. Rajneesh is required to obtain the permission of the U.S. attorney general before he can return to the United States. In one of the few statements he made during Thursday's hearing, Mr. Rajneesh said, "I never want to return again."

WASHINGTON — Last Monday afternoon, Jan Kofman, 44, a historian and editor for the Polish underground magazine for the Krytyka, was suddenly hustled from his cell at Rakowiecka prison. By way of explanation, a guard only pointed to a small, vague headline in the newspaper Zycie Warszawy: "The implementation of the Humanitarian Initiative."

Hours later, Mr. Kofman was free to call his wife from a phone booth and surprise her with the news of his release under the modest clemency program that Poland's Communist authorities have initiated for political prisoners.

"It was very unexpected," he said. "Even the families were not informed. The authorities are handling this in a very quiet way."

With little public notice and no official fanfare, political prisoners have begun to emerge in groups of two and three from Poland's prisons this week. Officials have provided no names or numbers of the released, though they say that most of the 368 officially recognized detainees will eventually be freed.

Opposition sources said that 12 persons had been released in Warsaw.

Artificial Heart Patient

Dies in Pennsylvania

New York Times Service

HERSHEY, Pennsylvania — Anthony Mandia, 44, who was kept alive by a new type of artificial heart for 11 days before he received a transplanted human heart last month, died Thursday, officials at the Milton S. Eshelby Medical Center here said.

The cause of the Philadelphia man's death was listed as multiple organ failure "secondary to overwhelming infection," according to Carl Andrews of the medical center.

saw as of late Wednesday, most of them persons who had been charged but not yet tried or sentenced for such offenses as distributing clandestine literature or engaging in demonstrations.

While welcoming the clemency, both prisoners and opposition activists are calling the proceedings a disappointing retreat by the government of President Wojciech Jaruzelski from its seeming offer last month of a formal amnesty following the election and installation of a new parliament.

"This measure will not help the situation much, because the promises were much greater," said Mr. Kofman, who was imprisoned five months and had been awaiting trial on charges of printing and distributing Krytyka. "This is not a real amnesty. Society expected much more."

Opposition leaders argue that even a broad amnesty program is unlikely to have a lasting political benefit in Poland.

"What people are fighting for," said Zdzislaw Romaszewski, a Solidarity human rights activist, "is not amnesty but political rights like freedom of expression and freedom of trade unions. And as long as those rights don't exist, people will be in prison. They can empty the jails but they'll be full again a year from now. It's a vicious circle."

General Jaruzelski first mentioned the possibility of an amnesty during a visit to the United Nations in early October, saying it would depend on public support for the Oct. 13 elections to the Sejm, Poland's parliament.

Government spokesmen later called the elections a success and said that an amnesty measure could be submitted to the Sejm, which is required to approve such measures.

Subsequently, however, the communist-backed Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth called for the more modest step of clemency for prisoners on a case-by-case basis.

The government's formal announcement of the program, released on Nov. 9 in a brief report by the official PAP news agency, did not use the word amnesty. It conditioned the move by saying that the "compassionate mitigations" were "not expected to cover" persons who had been arrested previously or who benefited from amnesties in 1983 and 1984.

These guidelines nominally exclude the leading Solidarity trade union activists in prison, including Adam Michnik, Bogdan Lis and Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, whose trial and conviction last June drew protests from several Western governments.

Those prisoners released so far have been told by prosecutors that the charges against them have been dropped, but that investigations of their cases will remain open, indicating that they could be rearrested at any time.

Mr. Kofman said, "My prosecutor said that in connection with the change of the political situation and the increasing normalization of the country, my activity is no longer so dangerous."

The apparent scaling back of the initiative has raised speculation in political and diplomatic circles that General Jaruzelski planned a full amnesty but ran into opposition from hard-line factions within the government and possibly from Moscow.

Other Poles say that the low-key approach to this year's release reflects the government's embarrassment over emptying the prisons in 1983 and 1984 with amnesties, only to quickly fill them again.

"The situation of the government is very uncomfortable," said Mr. Romaszewski. "They are conspiring against themselves by locking people up and then letting them out again each year. On the other hand, they can't afford to keep these people in prison because of public pressure, pressure from the church and international opinion."

Study Cites Guiltless Executed in U.S.

343 Wrongly Convicted Since 1900, Rights Group Says

By Lee May

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — At least 343 innocent people have been convicted of capital offenses in the United States since the turn of the century and 25 of them were executed, according to researchers of the American Civil Liberties Union.

The three-year study was released Wednesday by the organization's Capital Punishment Project at the national conference of the American Society of Criminology in San Diego.

The authors of the study noted that "the evidence that suffices to convince us, might not convince others."

However, Henry Schwarzschild, director of the project, called the findings "dramatic proof of the ongoing fallibility of our death-sentencing laws."

Professors Hugo Adam Bedau of Tufts University in Massachusetts and Michael L. Radelet of the University of Florida compiled the cases from sources including law journals, court records, newspapers and interviews with lawyers.

They called the 343 cases the most extensive compilation to date of cases in which defendants were found to have been erroneously convicted.

Analyzing data accompanying accounts of the cases they studied, the researchers cited numerous reasons for which convictions were judged in error, including confessions by others, valid alibis and prosecutor errors.

Interviewed by telephone from New York, Mr. Schwarzschild said that it was a "logical certainty" that innocent people will be put to death "in a system that executes people."

But at the Justice Department, a spokesman said that the findings did not mean that the death penalty should be outlawed. The spokesman, John Russell, said that the Reagan administration advocated capital punishment for selected crimes that resulted in death, including treason, terrorism and kidnapping.

Mr. Radelet said by telephone from Gainesville, Florida, that he was surprised to find so many wrongful convictions on the books. He called the cases a "reminder that the expression 'beyond a reasonable doubt' doesn't mean beyond any doubt."

The report said that 1,600 people now were on death rows.

The researchers found that efforts of defense attorneys in appeal courts led the way in uncovering evidence to correct erroneous convictions, with 147 such cases. The real culprit confessed in 39, and newspaper investigations resulted in 23 conviction corrections. The researchers attributed 10 corrections to "sheer luck."

The study excluded the numerous cases in which defendants gained reversals of their convictions because of trial errors.

Despite the fact that critics of the death penalty contend that minorities are disproportionately represented on death rows, Mr. Radelet said that the study did not conclude that the justice system treated minority groups unfairly.

Study Links 70%
Of Crib Deaths to
Mothers' Smoking

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A study of 800 babies who died from sudden infant death syndrome since 1979 has found that 70 percent of their mothers smoked during pregnancy, according to an official of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, a division of the National Institutes of Health.

Testifying before members of three House panels Thursday, Charlotte S. Catz also disclosed that black infants are nearly three times as likely as others to be victims of the syndrome, that 32 percent of its victims were born to teen-agers (compared with 19 percent of 1,600 other infants studied) and that nearly 60 percent of the deaths involved male infants.

She also said that although about 80 percent of the babies studied had adequate birth weight, low-birth-weight babies "are at special, disproportionate risk, and the smaller the baby, the greater the risk."

Sudden infant death syndrome, the single greatest cause of infant deaths in the United States, claims about 7,000 lives annually in the country.

Although the analysis of the interviews with the families of the 800 victims and of some of the 1,600 other infants studied will not be completed until next year, preliminary results are helping physicians identify babies at risk, the official said.

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Addis Ababa Rejects U.S. Overtures, Official Says

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has tried hard to improve relations with Ethiopia, but the Marxist government of Mengistu Haile Mariam has rejected U.S. overtures, according to Chester A. Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs.

Mr. Crocker disclosed the U.S. campaign in a speech Wednesday night to the Washington World Affairs Council. He said the United States hoped to improve relations so that Ethiopia could deal more effectively with its drought and famine.

Underlying the tensions have been the Mengistu government's attempts to spread Marxism through the Horn of Africa region, its collaboration with Libya and its dependence on Soviet and Cuban aid to pursue war against Somalia and to incite civil war in Sudan.

Ethiopia, an important African ally of the United States under Emperor Haile Selassie, turned to the Soviet Union 10 years ago when the United States refused to continue arms sales to the military government while it was at war with Somalia.

"We sought discreet, serious and substantive talks on the issues which divided us," Mr. Crocker said, "those which stood in the way of regular economic assistance to Ethiopia, issues of regional peace and security, issues affecting Ethiopia's security and bilateral political problems between our two countries."

Mr. Crocker said the Ethiopians delayed responding to the U.S. overtures for months and then said "they preferred to establish an agenda first." But, he added, after Washington "developed as complete an agenda as one could ask and offered it to the government, we received nothing but obfuscation."

Last summer, Mr. Crocker continued, after Congress threatened to retaliate against "Ethiopian government brutality and intransigence in obstructing relief efforts," the Mengistu government suddenly "started sending positive signals" including a promise that its foreign minister, Goshu Wolde, would reply to the year-old U.S. initiative during the United Nations 40th anniversary celebrations last month.

"It saddens me to say that when the foreign minister came, he had no mandate from his superiors to engage on any of these issues," Mr. Crocker said. "Fearful of a trade embargo, the government mounted a public relations campaign about a desire for better relations. But the Ethiopian leadership, apparently fearful of its Soviet mentors, would not permit any real progress in this direction."

Reagan Lists Summit Aims

(Continued from Page 1)

from spilling over into violence," Mr. Reagan said. "I have hopes that we can lessen the distrust between us, reduce the levels of secrecy, and bring forth a more open world."

Mr. Reagan said that if young Russians could attend American schools and universities, they could learn first-hand about the spirit of freedom in the United States and would realize that Americans did not wish the Soviet people any harm.

If American youth could do likewise, the president said, they could talk about their interests, values and hopes for the future with their Soviet friends.

"Imagine if people in our nation could see the Bolshoi Ballet again, while Soviet citizens could see American plays and hear groups like the Beach Boys," Mr. Reagan said. "And how about Soviet children watching Sesame Street?"

Mr. Reagan urged bold new steps to open the way for Americans and Russians to participate in the building of peace.

"Why shouldn't I propose to Mr. Gorbachev at Geneva that we exchange many more of our citizens from fraternal, religious, educational and cultural groups?" Mr. Reagan said. "Why not suggest the exchange of thousands of undergraduates each year, and even younger students who would live with a host family and attend schools or summer camps?"

Both Soviet and American people love sports, Mr. Reagan continued. "If we must compete, let it be on the playing fields and not on the battlefields," he said.

Turning to communications, Mr. Reagan said that since Soviet spokesmen were free to appear on American television, to be published and read in the American press, the Soviet people should have the same right to see, hear and read what Americans have to say.

He also urged joint space and medical research projects.

3 Dutch Air Bases Damaged

Reuters

THE HAGUE — Nuclear disarmament activists cut cables and damaged landing lights at three Dutch air bases during the night, the Defense Ministry said Friday.



Mud-covered survivors walk down a road in Colombia on Friday after the volcanic eruption.

Survivor Tells of His Escape From Wave of Volcanic Mud

(Continued from Page 1)

self preservation, that made me jump," he said. "I ran to a house for refuge and watched the truck being carried away, tumbling in the mud. I did not know what would happen to my family."

When the mud slowed he and eight others pulled themselves across pieces of debris until they reached solid ground.

Mr. Martinez said he walked six miles to the nearby village of Guayabal, where an emergency aid station had been set up. There he was reunited with his family.

"It was a dark night but I lived to see the sunrise," he said from his bed in John F. Kennedy Hospital in Bogotá, where doctors and nurses called his survival astounding.

Most families were not so lucky. Radio stations in the capital broadcast long lists of relatives missing and parents searched hospital wards, often in vain.

U.K. and Ireland Sign Accord Giving Dublin a Say in Ulster

(Continued from Page 1)

province's affairs as a retreat threatening eventual Catholic domination, were quick to promise boycotts and resistance.

The Reverend Ian Paisley, a loyalist parliamentarian, denounced Mrs. Thatcher as a "quitting" who was conspiring with a "foreign government that protects the murderers of our people."

From the balcony of the Hillsborough council chamber, a banner proclaimed the single word: "Betrayal."

Even before Mr. Paisley spoke, the tricolor flag of the Irish Republic was burned on the balcony. Loyalists brandished placards that said, "Loyalists Awake" and "No Pope Here."

[The agreement also prompted a British junior minister to resign in protest; Reuters reported from London.]

[Jan Gow, a junior Treasury minister and a former member of the Conservative parliamentary committee on Northern Ireland, told Mrs. Thatcher in a letter of resignation: "I believe the change of policy in Northern Ireland, including the involvement of a foreign power in a consultative role in the administration of the province, will prolong and will not diminish Ulster's agony."]

On Friday morning, near the village of Crossmaglen in South Armagh, a member of the mainly

Protestant Royal Ulster Constabulary was killed by a land mine. A key advantage of the British-Irish accord from the British standpoint is that it commits the authorities in Dublin to closer cooperation on a cross-border basis in incidents such as that.

Balanced against Dublin's security commitment is a British willingness to consider the possibility of mixed courts involving judges from the Irish Republic, as well as a possible bill of rights for Northern Ireland, to respond to the sense of vulnerability of Catholics, who make up nearly 40 percent of the province's population of about 1.6 million.

Both prime ministers underscored a feature of the agreement that is designed to lure recalcitrant unionists into some form of power-sharing with "constitutional nationalists," meaning those Catholics who reject violence as a means of achieving a united Ireland.

Under the accord, Dublin will have maximum scope for involvement in Northern Ireland's affairs so long as there is no agreement on power-sharing among the parties in the province.

The last attempt by Catholic and Protestant parties to work together collapsed 11 years ago as a result of protest strikes by loyalists that brought the province to a halt, forcing Britain to impose direct rule.

Peres Ends Cabinet Crisis, Accepts Sharon's Apology

(Continued from Page 1)

decisions made by a majority of the cabinet.

For his part, Mr. Shamir reiterated his position that, under the September 1984 coalition agreement that led to the national unity government, the prime minister can dismiss a minister from the opposite faction only with the approval of the alternate prime minister.

Despite the impasse on the question of the prime minister's authority to dismiss cabinet members, the crisis over the Peres-Sharon feud appeared to have subsided, at least for the time being.

But, although both sides vowed publicly to try to maintain the coalition government until Mr. Peres and Mr. Shamir are scheduled to rotate positions next September, sources in both the Likud and Labor factions expressed fears that another attack by Mr. Sharon against Mr. Peres's foreign policy would bring down the government, which took office 14 months ago.

They said that any moves by Mr. Peres in the peace process that hint of significant concessions would be likely to trigger a new outbreak by Mr. Sharon, leading to his dismissal and a walkout by the Likud bloc.

Predicting that the days of the coalition government are numbered, the absorption minister, Yaacov Tsor, of the Labor Party, said, "After this, it will only be a time out."

The minister of economic planning, Gad Yassoubi, said he hoped that "lessons had been studied" by Mr. Sharon and other ministers. But, he warned, "If such phenomenon will happen again in the foreseeable future, the prime minister will fire any minister who acts the way Mr. Sharon acted, without any negotiations or any effort to appease anybody."

Mr. Sharon, who flew to New York for a fund-raising tour after his confrontation with Mr. Peres, appeared to be the principal loser in the brief cabinet crisis.

Lahar: Volcano's Devastating Mud Slide

By Walter Sullivan
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — The mud slides during the volcanic eruption in northern Colombia appear to be a classic example of what geologists call a lahar, a devastatingly fast and huge avalanche of mud.

Scientists said the slides probably were touched off when heat from the eruption of the Nevada del Ruiz volcano melted the mountain's covering of accumulated snow and ice.

Lahars have been known to race down mountainsides at speeds as high as 60 mph (about 100 kph), sweeping away everything in their paths.

In prehistoric times a lahar generated by Mount Rainier in Washington state reached the Puget Sound 65 miles away and covered an area of 125 square miles (320 square kilometers), burying the present-day sites of such towns as Kent, Puyallup, Auburn and Sumner under many feet of mud.

The mud slides are another example of a situation in which it was known or suspected that a catastrophe was imminent, but not known with sufficient precision to avoid loss of life. The 1980 eruption of

Mount St. Helens in Washington, the Mexican earthquakes in September and the volcano disaster in Colombia were results of the same process, the descent of the Pacific Ocean floor under the Americas.

Nevada del Ruiz, which is Spanish for "snow peak of Ruiz," is the northernmost active volcano in the chain that lies along the crest of the Andes from Chile to Colombia. The chain rises where a section of the Pacific floor known as the Nazca Plate plunges under the continent. In response to heat and pressure at a depth of about 60 miles, molten rock, or magma, pushes upward to form volcanoes.

The Mexican earthquake originated where another, smaller section of the ocean floor, known as the Cocos Plate, descends and ruptures under Mexico and Central America. Mount St. Helens stands where the Juan de Fuca Plate plunges under the Pacific Northwest, forming the Cascade Range of volcanoes from California to British Columbia.

In each case, scientists had evidence that a disaster might occur, but not enough was known to say when or in what manner.

"We understand the situation

better" with each such occurrence, said Dr. Richard P. Hoblitt of the U.S. Geological Survey's volcanic hazards prediction project. Nevertheless, he added in a telephone interview from his base in Denver, "volcanology is still a young science."

Dr. Hoblitt and his colleagues fear that a new lahar will occur on Mount Rainier, overlooking Seattle. In prehistoric times the mountain repeatedly shed its covering of accumulated ice, snow and ash, sending huge mud slides down tributaries of the White River.

There is no current evidence that Mount Rainier is reawakening, he said, but a careful watch is being kept.

Since 1984, however, there were signs in Colombia that Nevada del Ruiz was coming to life and might be melting its accumulated crest of snow, ice and ash. A consortium had been formed by geologists in Ecuador, Costa Rica and the United States to aid Colombia in establishing "an integrated national rapid response to the potential of a catastrophic eruption," according to the Geological Survey's headquarters in Reston, Virginia.

Hazards maps were completed

several weeks ago, and a small network of seismic stations was set up on the Colombian volcano to monitor tremors that might precede an eruption.

According to Dr. Hoblitt, eruptions similar to the one in Colombia, with lahar flows and great loss of life, have occurred along the eastern rim of the Pacific several times in recorded history. One was the 1902 eruption of Santa Maria in Guatemala.

Another occurred when Cotopaxi, the volcano that towers 19,344 feet (about 6,000 meters) in Ecuador, erupted in 1877. Lava flowed over its icy crown, melting it and causing a slide. The last major eruption of Nevada del Ruiz was in 1595.

While no two such eruptions are identical, Dr. Hoblitt said, "they are variations on a common theme."

American Teaches in Tibet

Reuters

BEIJING — An American linguist, Rod Morse, 62, has become the first foreign lecturer in Tibet in 20 years, China's official Xinhua news agency said Thursday.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Come to Colombia's Aid

Weep for Colombia. A country still grieving over the dozens who died in last week's siege at the Palace of Justice in Bogotá must now dig for thousands of bodies buried in mud. For months there have been warning puffs from Nevado del Ruiz, the northernmost Andean volcano. But life continued as before in Armero and three other towns lying below with a total population of 70,000. That was sure and understandable; the volcano last erupted in 1955, and its periodic huffing over the years provoked not terror but shrugs.

Wednesday night, Nevado del Ruiz awoke. Heavy rains turned ash to mud. The flames in its cone could be seen from Armero trying to escape its smoke high over Bogotá, 160 kilometers (100 miles) to the south. The outcome was summarized by a Red Cross worker: "Armero doesn't exist anymore," he said of a city

of 50,000 engulfed by mud. There may turn out to be 20,000 dead, in a country of 28 million. Compare that with the toll of Mexico's killer earthquake, which may have killed as many as 7,000 in a country of 75 million.

Fresh grief comes at a cruel time. President Belisario Betancur has defended democracy by trying to negotiate fairly with guerrilla groups and standing against the corrupting traffic in cocaine. His hopes for social peace were frustrated when M-19 guerrillas ended a truce and seized the Palace of Justice. Now human tragedy is compounded by natural disaster.

There is no doubt that the United States will open its heart and extend its hand to Colombia, as it did to Mexico after the earthquake. The only consolation in Colombia's grief is that it can turn strangers into neighbors.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Tending Currency Rates

There is little dispute that the U.S. dollar is too high and other currencies are too low, and it is common to blame the system of free-floating exchange rates. But nobody agrees on what, if anything, might work better. A conference in Washington this week has helped put things into focus. Perfection may be out of reach, but ways exist to improve the system.

The conference dealt in monetary abstractions, but its roots were profoundly political. Currency values affect exports and imports and thus growth. Growth is how political leaders stay in office, and they are not good at retarding it for some larger common interest. The conference was convened by Senator Bill Bradley, Democrat of New Jersey, and Representative Jack Kemp, Republican of New York. They came at the problem from different directions but they agree there is a problem. The Reagan administration did not agree until lately, but Treasury Secretary James Baker now shows a welcome new openness.

The clearest evidence of trouble is the immense U.S. trade deficit and the huge increase in foreign investment in America. With American goods now priced high and foreign goods low, imports have surged and exports lagged. This has cut economic growth at home, inflamed pressure for trade barriers and put America deeply in debt to foreigners. On the positive side, the boom in imports stimulates other countries' economies, and foreign investment helps finance the budget deficit.

It is widely assumed that this situation will not last. Countries cannot run large trade deficits indefinitely; one day, foreigners will decide that they do not want so many dollars.

When they reduce their holdings the dollar's value will drop. If it drops too far or too fast, the world faces a whole new set of distortions. Everyone wants to avoid that; hence the exploration for a more disciplined system.

Until 12 years ago currencies had a fixed relationship to the dollar, and the dollar was pegged to a fixed price for gold. Fixed rates presume that governments adjust fiscal and monetary policies if their currencies get out of line. This system was finally overwhelmed by the growth of international trade and capital flows. In 1973, currencies were freed to float.

Representative Kemp wants to return to some form of rate fixing. Senator Bradley leans toward more flexible controls. There is increased talk of setting "target zones," in which there would be an agreement on exchange rates from which currencies would be allowed to vary by no more than, say, 10 percent. The big five Western nations agreed in September to seek better alignment of their currencies. But they did not declare targets or reveal commitments to correct domestic policies. The most notable distortion of currency values comes from the U.S. budget deficits, but other countries' policies are faulty, too.

No sovereign government willingly alters domestic policy under foreign pressure. A perfectly harmonious currency system is thus blocked by the political pressures felt by leaders of individual countries. But even so, signs can recognize a common good. The September accord and this week's brainstorming move in the right direction. Harmony need not be perfect to avenge a plume.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Opinion

Arms Stay on Sale to Debtors

Few belt-tightening proposals for debt-ridden countries call for reductions in military spending, yet heavy military spending is a major element in the economic distress of the developing world. Peruvian President Alan García Pérez caught the world's eye when he "capped" interest payments on his country's debt. A similar cap on the purchase of fighter planes ordered by Peru attracted less attention, illustrating one aspect of the current debt crisis that has been overlooked.

Arms imports expand external debt, increase budget deficits and divert resources from investment in farming, manufacturing or health care. Until debtors and creditors recognize the link between military spending and mounting external debt, lasting solutions to chronic debt will prove elusive. From 1972 to 1982, military spending by developing countries rose to more than \$165 billion, doubling in real terms. Meanwhile, the external debt of these nations soared from less than \$300 billion to over \$750 billion. High spenders on military goods—Sudan, Mauritania, Peru and Vietnam—have been among the first to become delinquent in servicing their debts.

Many countries now use more than 20 percent of export income just to pay interest on their debt. Some use over 50 percent. Large arms outlays have helped push the debt-service ratio of some Third World countries to the point where outright default has become likely. Egypt and Argentina are prime examples.

Because military spending diverts scarce resources from productive activities, economic growth is slowed. Cutting back on military spending in developing nations could do far more to enhance economic development than any other sacrifice now proposed. While a new jet fighter may provide the illusion of security to governments in an unstable world, it cannot quell the instability of poverty.

—Jodi Jacobson, writing in the United Nations publication Development Forum.

Scrambling for 'Aid' Projects

When governments use public money to help their companies win big contracts in poorer countries, they not only undermine economic discipline and budgetary prudence, they can pervert the very purpose of development aid. In recent months, commercial competition for scarce project work has become increasingly intense. So has the competition between governments, in effect, to buy export business with injections of "aid." The U.S. administration has long campaigned against such subsidies—for subsidies they are. Now, in an apparent effort to expose the practice for what it is, the Export-Import Bank in Washington has named six overseas projects, including a metro for Algiers, where it says it will match and beat on behalf of American companies anybody who tries to win orders by offering concessionary credit terms.

The OECD countries already have an agreement which is supposed to prevent the most flagrant undercutting by rival governments. It stipulates that if soft finance is offered, at least a quarter of the total credit must be in the form of aid. The idea is to prevent governments from chipping in sweeteners here and there in order to win closely fought commercial contests. In the light of recent developments, that stipulation is clearly inadequate.

—The Financial Times (London).

A Diplomatic Role for Israel

The Soviet Union has apparently decided it can increase its clout in the Middle East by improving relations with Israel. Other countries, however, have more acceptable reasons for helping to end Israel's isolation. The United States will directly benefit as Israel plays a greater diplomatic role around the world. Israel and America share the same democratic values. As Israeli viewpoints gain respect, so, too, must those of the United States.

—The Sacramento (California) Union.

Stumbling Toward a Meeting of Opposites in Geneva

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan and General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev have at least one thing in common on their way to Geneva: Together they have demonstrated to the world how not to settle differences between sovereign nations.

They have confused propaganda with diplomacy. Before they have even met in the first U.S.-Soviet summit conference in six years, they have turned the problem of the control of nuclear weapons over to their hucksters and allowed the latter to concentrate on the things that divide Washington and Moscow.

These two men have by accident inherited a world of apocalyptic weapons, one in which military spending exceeds \$700 billion while people still go hungry. It is a world that includes six or seven nuclear weapons states and at least 20 more that are on the threshold, with hands of terrorists poised on the side.

It was the hope of most nations that when the two leaders got together they would, in their mutual interest, be talking about the military and economic chaos of the world. Those nations had good reason for hoping so.

The United States and the Soviet Union are among the five permanent Security Council members of the United Nations that are treaty-bound to "settle their international disputes by peaceful means" and "to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state." Both countries also agreed that if they were permitted to hold nuclear weapons, they would work together to prevent the spread of such weapons to other nations or factions.

Mr. Reagan insisted, quite fairly, that these were proper issues for discussion with Mr. Gorbachev, but Mr. Gorbachev refused, insisting that the control of nuclear weapons must rest on the abolition of Mr. Reagan's "star wars" defense program. On this narrow issue, propaganda took over from diplomacy, forgetting all else. Mr. Gorbachev went to Paris to argue his case in the hope of dividing the United States from its European allies; the propaganda war was on.

Mr. Reagan, who is better at propaganda than at policy, mounted his own publicity blitz. He made a

broadcast to the Soviet peoples about his love of peace, as if that would make any difference even if they heard him. Just before Geneva the Pentagon comes forward with a report on Soviet violations of past treaty commitments, as if it were trying to sabotage the Geneva talks.

For years the president has been reluctant to talk about anything with the Russians. Then he decided he was eager to talk to Mr. Gorbachev about everything. Then, after Mr. Gorbachev agreed to talk only about scrubbing "star wars," the word from the White House was that maybe they could not agree on anything.

In fairness, the Reagan administration is trying to get its folks together on the difference between rearming and testing "star wars," in the hope of leaving Geneva with at least some kind of compromise.

Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who has climbed a few summits in his time, has come up with a few sensible suggestions about this Geneva meeting. His view is that the higher these clumsy giants climb, the harder they are likely to fall, unless they trust their aides to prepare the way to the dizzy heights.

Mr. Kissinger worries that Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev will try to negotiate seriously about the intricate and dangerous controls of nuclear weapons before they know what they are talking about. He is also concerned that the American media will turn the summit conference into a kind of superbowl sporting exercise, at the end of which the fancy guys of the press and television will analyze who won and who lost.

"Whereas," said Mr. Kissinger, "the real success of a summit can only be that neither side wins. Because, in a world of sovereign states, you can't have any permanent victories short of military victory. There are no permanent victories in diplomacy without some kind of compromise of benefit to both sides."

That is not the known view of either President Reagan or General Secretary Gorbachev as they approach the summit talks, but there is still a chance. They have been so clumsy and so stupid on the way that they can only do better once they get down to the facts.

The New York Times.

Let the Record Be Scrutinized

By Francis L. Loewenheim

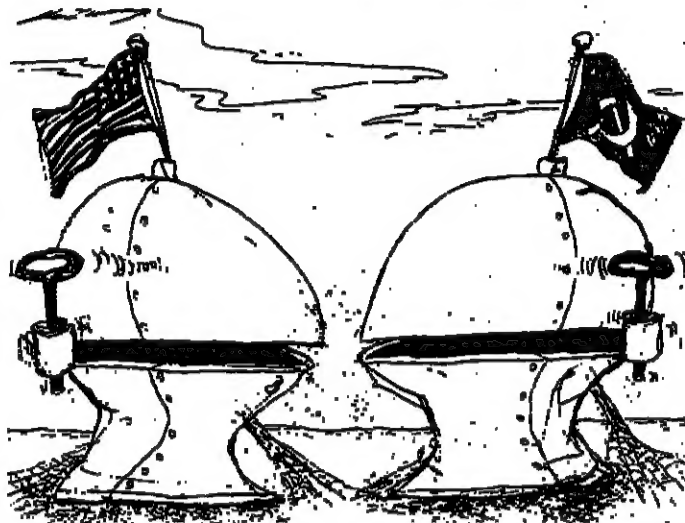
HOUSTON — For nearly 50 years—since the days of President Franklin D. Roosevelt—summitry has been an American fascination. However, while much has been written about the history of summits from the 1950s to the present, remarkably little is known about what actually transpired.

To be sure, we have not been entirely in the dark. In his memoirs, Dwight Eisenhower wrote at some length about the July 1955 summit at Geneva and the aborted May 1960 summit in Paris. The biographies of President John Kennedy have written about his tense, unproductive meeting with Nikita Khrushchev in Vienna in June 1961. And we have the purported memoirs of Mr. Khrushchev himself.

Richard Nixon's memoirs and those of Henry Kissinger, his national security adviser and secretary of state, contain highly selective accounts of the summits of détente and of their extended meetings with Soviet leaders. But few who remember Mr. Nixon's penchant for half-truths are likely to be satisfied with his self-serving account.

And Gerald Ford's superficial autobiography adds little to public knowledge of what transpired at his summit meeting with Leonid Brezhnev in November 1974.

The 17 pages that President Carter's "Keeping Faith" devotes to his meeting with Mr. Brezhnev in Vienna



Drawing by Cummings in the Winnipeg Free Press. Cartoonists & Writers Syndicate.

in June 1979, which witnessed the highly publicized signing of the SALT-2 agreement, are largely self-serving and selective. This is not entirely surprising, for that summit was followed six months later by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

From a historical as well as a political point of view, we have had more than enough of unverifiable statements. We need the full documentary record. The time is long overdue for the American people to be able to judge for themselves what their leaders say and do in their name at summit conferences.

Aside from a small number of informed participants who have deliberately chosen to keep silent, most of us do not have, and cannot have, any idea what classified records contain. We have no way of

knowing what light they may shed on the last 30 years of East-West relations. It is not too much to say that without access to such records it is virtually impossible to reach informed conclusions about the recent past and the troubled present.

More than 30 years have passed since Mr. Eisenhower sat down with British Prime Minister Anthony Eden, French Prime Minister Edgar Faure and Mr. Khrushchev in Geneva. Most of the records pertaining to that meeting remain tightly closed. Are we going to have to wait until 2015 to obtain the records of the Reagan-Gorbachev summit?

The writer, a professor of history at Rice University, is a former historian with the State Department. He contributed this comment to Newsday.

Ulster: Is America Serious About Fighting Terror?

By Flora Lewis

BELFAST — For a country that takes a lead in declaring "war on terrorism," the United States is being inconsistently reticent on extradition of Irish terrorists.

Authorities in Belfast will not be surprised if there is an upsurge of violence after the new British-Irish agreement, which for the first time will give Dublin the right to take up grievances of the Catholic minority in Northern Ireland. The agreement does not go far, but both Catholic and Protestant militants are bitterly opposed to any concessions. Both sides know how to blow things up.

The United States and Britain have signed a supplement to their 1972 treaty to close the political defense loophole when extradition of murderers, bombers and hostage-takers is sought. There have been four recent hearings since the treaty was sent to the Senate for ratification last June.

The Reagan administration has not exerted itself to get it through. The treaty is now bogged down in fierce argument pressed by the Irish lobby. Opponents, with Senator Jesse Helms at the fore, want to reopen the loophole and let judges deny extradition if they find "extraordinary circumstances" behind the crime.

There have been four recent cases in which American courts have refused on political grounds to send back charged Irish terrorists, including one man who was convicted and escaped from prison and made it to America. The British want more assurance that they will be able to prosecute. When the shoe is on the other foot, as it was when Italy let Mohammed Abbas go after the Achille Lauro hijacking, Washington has no doubt that politics is no excuse for crime.

Danny Morrison, a leader of what he calls "Britain strike IRA," said the other day that his group planned "no special action beyond the current level" of violence in response to the London-Dublin agreement. "Our advantage," he said, "is to let it founder and expose the weakness of constitutional republicanism"—that is, of those who argue for a political solution instead of "armed struggle."

The Sinn Féin office, on Falls Road, is a shabby warren with an iron gate protecting its door. A poster says "The IRA calls the shots." A sinister mural of men in camouflage with automatics extols "Guerrilla days in Ireland." There are emblems of ASALA, the Armenian terrorists, and similar groups, and a card taped to the fireplace bringing "Lots of warm greetings from Damascus and all the Palestinian comrades here."

Across town, in the Protestant section

of Shankill Road, the offices of the Ulster Defense Association are a bit less tacky, but otherwise they have the same air of menace. "We're not angels," said Andy Tyrer, who runs the UDA. The picture of fighters are not different, but here the foreign posters favor the "contras" in Nicaragua, the Cambodian rebels and the UNITA forces in Angola.

These do not prove international connections for either group now, but both do look for foreign support.

If UDA murderers and bombers were prosecuted in Northern Ireland, it would remove suspicion about partiality in pursuing terrorists there. U.S. reluctance to be as stern with suspected

IRA criminals as with Palestinians, for example, weakens Washington's stand against terrorism anywhere.

Standards similar to the one with Britain are being negotiated with Israel. West Germany and soon with Sweden. If the British treaty does not get through the Senate now, it will probably be put on the shelf until it can be offered next year alongside a treaty with Israel. That is cynical but probably effective politics. Senators will have to decide whether they are more against certain terrorists than, others, or against terrorism period.

The Irish Times's Washington correspondent called it "McCarthyism" to suggest that opposing the British treaty showed support for the IRA.

This Extradition Treaty Is an Occasion

By Larry Pressler

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Senate has a tremendous opportunity to strike a blow against international terrorism by ratifying the U.S.-British extradition treaty. Surprisingly, the Senate may refuse to do so.

The picture of fighters are not different, but here the foreign posters favor the "contras" in Nicaragua, the Cambodian rebels and the UNITA forces in Angola. These do not prove international connections for either group now, but both do look for foreign support.

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IRA criminals as with Palestinians, for example, weakens Washington's stand against terrorism anywhere. Standards similar to the one with Britain are being negotiated with Israel. West Germany and soon with Sweden. If the British treaty does not get through the Senate now, it will probably be put on the shelf until it can be offered next year alongside a treaty with Israel. That is cynical but probably effective politics. Senators will have to decide whether they are more against certain terrorists than, others, or against terrorism period.

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The writer, a professor of history at Rice University, is a former historian with the State Department. He contributed this comment to Newsday.

The writer, a Republican senator from South Dakota, is chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee's subcommittee on European affairs.

This dangerous diversion must be stopped. The real issue is terrorism. The treaty, signed last June by President Reagan, is consistent with recent government policy. Since 1981 the United States has signed, and Congress has ratified, extradition treaties with Mexico, Colombia and the Netherlands. None of those ratifications provoked protest. Each treaty allows the executive branch, not the courts, to determine whether a political-offense exception is necessary.

Such treaties offer three advantages: First, a political-offense exception to extradition is reserved for unusual cases, ensuring flexibility to safeguard individual rights. Second, terrorists are clearly warned that routine political-offense exceptions will not be granted, strengthening the deterrent against such incidents. Third, mutual cooperation among Western governments in the battle against terrorism is greatly increased.

The proposed U.S.-British treaty is consistent with the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism adopted in 1976. It provides that the broadest range of terrorist offenses will be grounds for extradition. The Europeans saw the need for a compatible, universal approach to terrorism; so should Americans.

Ironically, even Ireland's strong extradition treaties both with the



Drawing by Elvik in Alltobladet (Stockholm). Cartoonists & Writers Syndicate.

A Chance to Dispel Mutual Ignorance

MANY Americans do not believe that their leaders can compete diplomatically with foreign leaders. As a senator from North Carolina once said on the floor of the Senate during a debate in the 1930s regarding membership on the World Court, "What chance would we poor Americans have with some fellows there speaking five or six languages?" What chance will poor Ronald Reagan have when the other fellow is so smart he speaks Russian? Observers become even more worried when they reflect on Mr. Reagan's legendary lack of interest in detail. Elaborate planning is taking place to limit the amount of time that he and Mikhail Gorbachev will be allowed to spend together alone.

But it is very difficult for the leader of either side to "give away the store." The Senate and the Politburo stand ready to ensure that this cannot happen. And a valuable feature of summits can be to provide superpower leaders with the education they should have received earlier. We can tolerate occasional missteps from U.S. or Soviet leaders at a summit. We cannot tolerate pervasive, continuing ignorance.

—Charles William Maynes, syndicated columnist and editor of Foreign Policy.

Blow the Whistle on Soviet Expansion

NO ONE with any knowledge of Russia would expect a new leader preparing for a party congress early next year to reach any agreement unless it were one in which the Soviets got everything they sought. This pessimistic view, however, should not blind Americans to the fact that the Geneva encounter offers President Reagan an unusual opportunity to raise with Mikhail Gorbachev the question of Russian military and political expansion. Mr. Gorbachev is deeply concerned with the perilous state of the Soviet economy. But his concern has not affected the global spread of Soviet military operations. We are watching the new Russian empire move into positions on three continents in which its political influence is based on military power. President Reagan is the man to blow the whistle.

—Syndicated columnist Drew Middleton.

Think of Prisoners and Smashed Ribs

IN 1977 Sergei Khodorovich became manager of the Russian Social Fund, a Zurich-based charity founded in 1914 by Alexander Solzhenitsyn and funded by worldwide royalties from "The Gulag Archipelago." The fund does nothing other than support families of prisoners of conscience in the Soviet Union. Mr. Khodorovich was arrested in April 1983. In the years before his arrest he had been fired from his job, harassed in his home and provoked in the streets by KGB thugs disguised as thugs. In prison he was regularly beaten, hypodermics gifted at leaving no visible traces on victims. His face was unmarked, but the rest of his body was almost entirely black and blue. Ribs were smashed.

He received a "light" sentence of three years in a "strict regime" concentration camp on the Arctic coast. This term is due to end next year. But, in a transparent trick to confuse foreign critics, the Kremlin has amended the criminal code to permit arbitrary extension of "light" prison terms. Vicious sentences are imposed piecemeal under a law concerning "malicious insubordination" to the demands of the administration of a corrective labor institution. Yuri Andropov gave the Soviet Union two things—that law, and a twisty named Mikhail Gorbachev.

Mr. Khodorovich's health is declining. His life may hang on Mr. Reagan's willingness to express, in Geneva, a special interest in him. As he does so, Mr. Reagan should see, cinematically, in his mind's eye, the methodical breaking of the prisoner's ribs.

—Syndicated columnist George F. Will.

LETTERS

Variants of Terrorism

Moderate Catholic politicians in Belfast say that what really matters for the armed group now is not so much the money it gets from fervid Irish-Americans as the political backing, which keeps up morale.

There is special irony in American right-wingers supporting this leftist group, which says it wants a socialist workers' republic for all of Ireland. One spokesman said all would have been "in vain if the Brits just handed over power straightaway to the likes of those in the Free State [the Republic], who would just move in and become Brits wearing the tricolor."

There can be no politically justifiable crime in a democracy. U.S. law needs to catch up with U.S. talk about prosecuting terrorists.

The New York Times.

Regarding "Terrorism: A Case for New Rules" (Nov. 9) by Raymond Price:

The international "terrorist crisis" that Mr. Price would like to see giving automatic death sentences for complicity in acts of terrorism would soon run into serious trouble. How would it deal with the French agents who sank the Rainbow Warrior, killing an innocent photographer? How would it respond to demands that Nicaragua "contras" be brought to justice for murdering civilians? How would it deal with U.S. agents who are active accomplices of the contras?

In a world in which only the state has the "right" to kill people and wage war, terrorism is normally an act of desperation suspended in a legal limbo. Motivated by past injustice, it can be legitimated only through as yet unrealized objectives. Terrorism can be stopped only by undermining its *raison d'être*, i.e., by expanding the possibilities for combating injustice within the context of a stable political order.

The opposite path of "war on terrorism" leads directly to state terrorism. As Mr. Price suggests, it means that "cherished concepts of law have to be junked." But in striving from its foundation of legal order, the state damages its claim to legitimacy. It is moral vision and legitimacy, not military strength, that constitute the real substance of political power.

PETER SCHUBELER.

Säffra, Switzerland.

The Washington Post editorial "Extradite the Terrorists" (Nov. 4) sounds like British propaganda. Cardinal John O'Connor of New York was correct in stating that there are many forms of terrorism and that not all are physical. London has been perpetrating a police-state form in Northern Ireland for years. And the term "terrorism" is used quite selectively. Secretary of State George Shultz refers to similar activists in Nicaragua as "freedom fighters."

There has been, heretofore, precious little alternative to violence for Catholics in "democratic" Northern Ireland as a way to call attention to their plight. In the past 15 years or so there has been sufficient evidence of civil rights abuses against the Catholics by the British government to warrant condemnation by Amnesty International and the World Court. The proposed U.S.-British extradition treaty would serve to legitimize Britain's oppressive role in that contrived statelet called Northern Ireland.

JAMES GALLAGHER.

East Lyme, Connecticut.

FROM OUR NOV. 16 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: How Many New Old Masters?

NEW YORK — William M. Chase, the artist, fears that the new tariff law regarding the admission of paintings without duty will increase the number of spurious old masters in America. "There is an increasing demand for old paintings in America," he says. "The flood of counterfeit pictures [from Europe] is amazing. They are done so cleverly that even experts are not certain about their value. You would think that artists who could do such work would turn their talents into legitimate channels. Few of them get more than a starvation wage for their labor. A considerable portion of their work goes unchallenged. Corot turned out not more than five thousand canvases in his lifetime. I suppose there are fully fifty thousand supposed Corots now in existence."

1935: Conservatives Lead in Britain

LONDON — The National Government, headed by Stanley Baldwin, is assured of a majority of at least 240 in the new House of Commons after the election [on Nov. 14]. Although the government's lead of 412 in the last Parliament has been much reduced, Labor's gains have not been so large as expected and their relatively small net gain has surprised even their Conservative rivals. Said Mr. Baldwin: "The country has renewed its support of the National Government. It has expressed confidence in our ability to continue the work for national restoration." Labor's defeat is attributed to the suddenness with which the election was held, and the thousands of votes which were lost to Labor candidates owing to the presence of Liberal candidates.

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Gen.

The Pravda Please.

An open letter to Mikhail S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, publisher of Pravda, "Truth."

The world awaits. As you and President Reagan begin your Geneva talks about nuclear arms reduction and a host of issues dividing the superpowers.

This summit comes in a year of remembrances for us all. Earlier in 1985, we commemorated the end of the costliest war this world has ever known. The greatest pain in both of our pasts.

We recalled Auschwitz and Birkenau. Treblinka. Dachau. Six million Jews, millions of others dead.

We have not forgotten the Nazi onslaught unleashed upon your people. In Leningrad, Stalingrad, civilians, military. 20 million dead.

Our shared sense of suffering from Nazi madness only compounds our sadness about the status of Jews in the Soviet Union today.

During your recent visit to Paris you said, "Nowhere in the entire world do Jews

enjoy such extensive political and other rights as they do in the USSR."

Such a statement dims the light of hope flickering in Geneva this week. For anyone to distort the truth so brazenly about Soviet Jewry, makes any promise at the summit suspect.

The truth is stark. Soviet Jews have no rights. Their culture has been suppressed. Hebrew teachers and rabbis have been silenced. Synagogues shuttered up. Bibles and Talmuds have been confiscated in raids on apartments of Soviet Jews.

Jews asking to emigrate to Israel face the harshest treatment. Tens of thousands have been denied permission to go to their religious homeland. Refusals in violation of the Helsinki Final Act and many other international

obligations assumed by the Soviet government.

Refusniks are outcasts. Harassed. Persecuted. Jailed. We know this, Mr. Gorbachev, not from what we read in the press but because we were there. Because we spoke with Soviet Jews. Because we saw their condition with our own eyes in Moscow, Kiev and Leningrad.

Deprived of the right to cry out, they beseech the world, "Do not forsake us." These are humble, law abiding Soviet citizens. You know many of their names. Yet, Mr. Gorbachev, you say they have more freedom in Soviet Russia than in any other land in the world.

As you sit down with President Reagan, people around the world wonder, if you misrepresent the status of human beings in the USSR, how can we trust your word on the status of nuclear arms? Or on anything?



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ARTS / LEISURE

Kurt Schwitters:
All the Parts Fit

By Max Wykes-Joyce
LONDON — There can be few artists more unfortunate than Kurt Schwitters (1897-1948). Born to an affluent family in Hannover, he studied at the School of Applied Art there, at the Dresden Academy and at the Academy of Arts in Berlin, then established himself in his native city as a more or less traditional painter. His experiences in World War I caused great changes in his approach to art, and from 1918 he became chiefly an abstractionist with Surreal undertones.

Too excessive in his Dadaist endeavors in developing "Merz" art (from *Kommer*, the German for commerce), he was expelled from the Dadaist group, but perfected his Merz works in poetry (where he used the nom-de-plume Anna Blume) and in drawing, painting and sculpture. "In the work of art," he declared, "it is only important for all the parts to fit together, and to be evaluated for their interrelationships."

Examples of what he meant by this are to be seen through Jan. 5 at the Tate Gallery in what is probably the most comprehensive exhibition ever mounted of Schwitters' work. Originally displayed at the Museum of Modern Art in New York, it will go from the Tate to the Sprengel Museum in Hannover next spring.

Among more than 200 exhibits are examples of the early drawing/collages such as "mit rote 4" (with red 4), the ticket/collage of the early 1920s, such as "Merz 458," bequeathed to the Museum

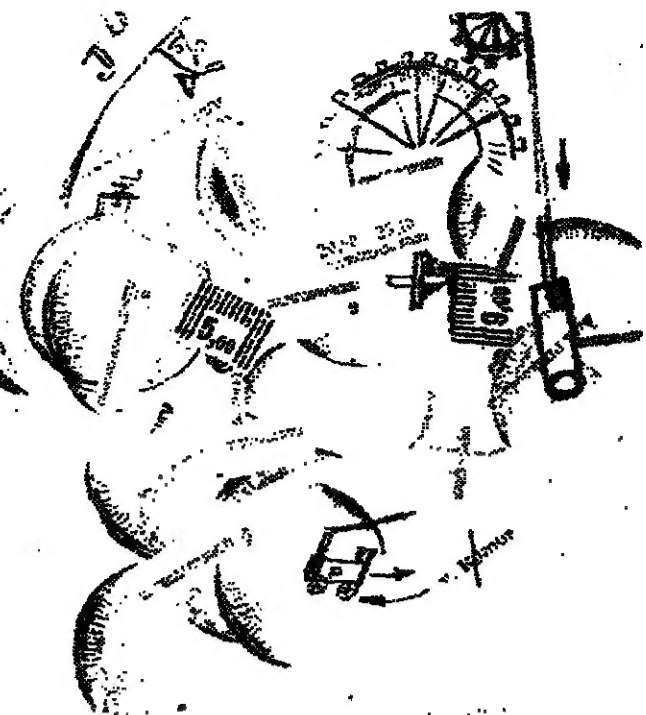
of Modern Art by one of the artist's friends, Katherine S. Dreier, and the later assemblages, large painted collages and Merz sculptures, all very adequately represented.

Schwitters, listed as a "degenerate" artist by the Nazis in 1937, fled to Norway, where he eked out a livelihood by painting landscapes and portraits. With the Nazi invasion of Norway in 1940 he went to England, where he was promptly interned as an enemy alien. After being released, he was somewhat encouraged by the English avant-garde, and returned to the production of Merz collages.

His ill fortune pursued him; after moving to Ambleside in northern England, he slipped and broke a thigh. He exhausted himself creating a "Merzbarn," a very large sculpture that included a mural relief (now in the Hatton Gallery of the University of Newcastle). After a series of heart attacks he died Jan. 8, 1948, the day after receiving official acceptance of his application for British citizenship.

"Kurt Schwitters," Tate Gallery, Millbank, SW1, through Jan. 5.

The American-born artist R. B. Kitaj has lived and worked in England for many years but has not held a one-man show here for five years nor shown an oil painting for eight. A 75-item exhibition at Marlborough Fine Art Gallery gathers together his major works from that drawing of "Grandmother Kitaj aged 102" through "Mother (Weeping)" to his newborn son "Max, 10 minutes old" (1984).



Schwitters's "mit rote 4," a 1919 collage and drawing.

son. "That is always best which gives me to myself," and from Arnold Schoenberg. "I have long since resolved to be a Jew. I regard that as more important than my art."

Autobiography and Jewishness therefore predominate. There are many self-portraits, ranging from the melancholy charcoal drawing "Cold in Paris" to the extraordinary, vast oil painting "Self Portrait as Woman" and representations of the Kitaj family from a drawing of "Grandmother Kitaj aged 102" through "Mother (Weeping)" to his newborn son "Max, 10 minutes old" (1984).

Celebrated Jews portrayed by Kitaj include the novelist Philip Roth, while a shrewd critical appreciation of American mores is represented by such large works as "Baseball" and "Amerika (John Ford on his Deathbed)," the latter loaned by the Metropolitan Museum of New York.

"R. B. Kitaj," Marlborough Fine Art, 6 Albemarle Street, W1, through Dec. 26; Marlborough Gallery, 40 West 57 Street, New York, March 1986.

Max Wykes-Joyce writes regularly in the IHT on London art exhibitions.

Impressionist Auctions Astonish Experts

NEW YORK — Professionals who handle Impressionist and Modern Masters were in for a surprise here this week.

Many have feared for some time that a crisis may be in the making. While there is a pressing demand for top-quality works, of which the

SOURIN MELIKIAN

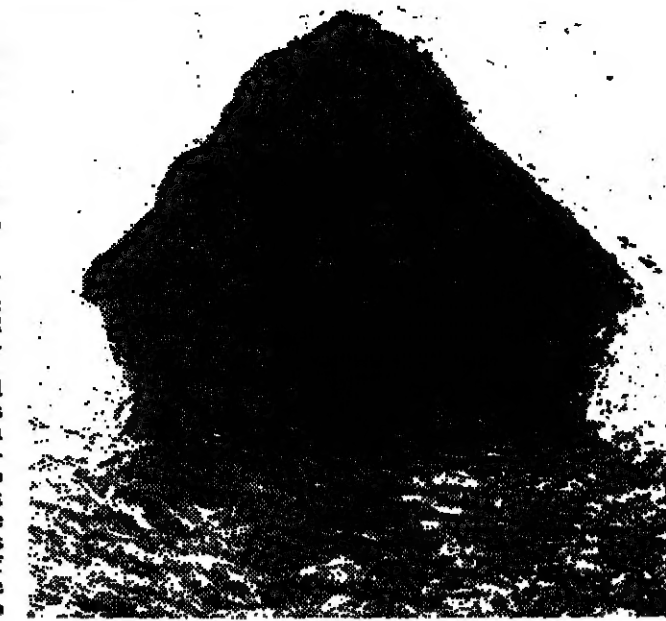
supply is drying up, dealers have a hard time with run-of-the-mill paintings. No one expected Christie's or Sotheby's to make a killing.

Most professionals believed Christie's small group of paintings with historical connotations from the collection of Harris Whittemore, who died in 1927, would do well, while a larger group bought by a businessman, Juan Alvarez de Toledo, within the last five years would not fare so well because of the huge reserves. Sotheby's sale was seen as lackluster and bound to run into difficulties.

But events took a very different turn, with Sotheby's winning hands down. Its sale Wednesday totaled \$25.22 million (not counting premiums), with only 5.5 percent unsold, while Christie's session Tuesday netted \$17.75 million (not including premiums), with a 33-percent failure rate.

The Whittemore collection, of which nine works were auctioned Tuesday night at Christie's, was formed in the main between 1891 and 1918, at a time when the French artistic establishment treated Impressionism as a joke.

For Harris Whittemore, as for many other American collectors, the dominating influence was the American painter Mary Cassatt, a member of the Impressionist circle. A third-rate artist, she had a first-class eye for the work of fellow painters. Modest and selfless, she was determined to promote Impressionist art in the American in-



Monet's "Monet, Soleil dans la Brume" (detail).

dustrial establishment, to which her family belonged.

Harris Whittemore became interested in Impressionism when he was a student in Germany paying occasional visits to France, where he probably met Cassatt. In May 1891, his father, John Howard Whittemore, who was traveling in France, saw an exhibition of Monet's work. Back in the United States a few weeks later, he bought "Monet, Soleil dans la Brume" showing a haystack in the pinkish haze of an early sunrise, which had been in the collection. In December 1892, Harris bought, on behalf of his father, a second landscape with two haystacks in the sun's glare. Both works were at Christie's on Tuesday.

The year after, Harris was in Paris again, this time on his honeymoon. Cassatt invited the couple to

tes and discussed art with them. A landscape by Sisley, "Le Bateau de L'Isle de Saint-Maxime," also at Christie's, was bought on her suggestion, along with two pictures by Degas and Berthe Morisot.

By 1910 the Whittemore collection was sufficiently important that a German scholar journeyed to the United States to see it at their home in Naugatuck, Connecticut. The historical background proved irresistible Tuesday. All but one of the paintings sold brilliantly.

A portrait by Manet, done in 1865 in the manner of Velasquez, would have been unsalable in any other context. But Monet mentioned the portrait in a letter. At \$180,000, it sold at 50 percent over the high estimate.

A discouragingly banal Monet landscape that Harris Whittemore bought in Paris in 1892, "Pommiers près de Vétheuil," was knocked down at \$400,000. More astonishing is the \$650,000 paid for a Monet view of rocks from a cliff-top, one of the paintings seen by the German scholar who went to the Whittemore estate; he discussed it in an article in the *Burlington Magazine*. It hardly qualifies as a masterpiece, however.

Nor does "Meules au Soleil, Effet de Matin" which fetched \$1.9 million (not counting premium), nor even the more attractive "Monet, Soleil dans la Brume," which Christie's gave a \$1-million high estimate; no one expected it to go up to \$2 million.

The 28 lots from the collection of Juan Alvarez de Toledo, which followed, provided a striking maximum. The works were bought by the Argentinean shipping magnate as an investment, starting in 1980. Collectors consider with suspicion works that come back to the market so soon, particularly with a markup reflected in the "estimate." The most important lot, a beautiful still life painted by van Gogh a month before his death and estimated at \$2.5 million to \$2.75 million, remained unsold. Christopher Burge, Christie's president, who conducted the sale, said the four or five people in the world who were potential buyers of such a painting probably remembered the \$2.2 million it made at the André Meyer sale in 1980; then, the van Gogh tripled its estimate and the price was thought wildly exaggerated.

On the other hand, Renoir's portrait of a wife and mother dreamily looking down was also seen in the Meyer sale, but Burge said it would appeal to many more people than the van Gogh. New buyers whose presence was heralded Tuesday and Wednesday would have no recollection of it. It went up to \$1.3 million, one-third over Christie's estimate.

In many cases, however, the estimates, reflecting outrageous reserves, turned off buyers. Nearly half of Alvarez's paintings and sculptures failed to sell. Others sold below estimate. One of the ugliest Monet landscapes seen at auction in the last few years was knocked down at \$600,000 despite Christie's \$700,000 to \$900,000 estimate. Manet's painting of a nude woman in an armchair, grossly overestimated at \$450,000 to \$550,000, was bought in at \$320,000 and may be sold privately at about that price in the next few days.

In the sale of mixed properties that followed, there were no bids on the portrait of Madame Henriot by Renoir; one eye is so badly done that the woman seems to have a glass eye. Mondrian's "Composition on Rouge, Bleu et Jaune," dated 1930, is important, but it is worth more than \$2 million? Those attending Tuesday, who may have remembered its auction appearance in 1983, decided it was not.

The contrast offered by Sotheby's sale Wednesday could not have been greater. The Albert J. Dreier collection, of no great distinction, got it off to a remarkable start. John Marion's skill as an auctioneer helped, but the enthusiasm generated by any painting that had the appearance of an Impressionist picture postcard left little doubt of the degree of intervention by a new clientele with only the merest acquaintance with art.

Renoir's portrait of a woman standing in a field with trees around and behind her is a borderline case at \$950,000, well over Sotheby's high estimate of \$750,000. But Pissarro's painting of a young peasant woman lying in the grass with a little girl is not. The price — \$650,000, more than twice the high estimate of \$300,000 — bears no relationship to the modest quality of the work.

The sale of mixed properties that followed may come to be remembered as a succession of world records for the artists' worst. For Renoir, one hesitates between the \$230,000 offered for a painting of the painter's son Claude and two works in neo-18th-century style that look like a Renoir pastiche for chocolate box. The pair was knocked down at a mind-boggling \$450,000. One of the artist's best pictures in the sale, the portrait of a young woman wiping her feet, was sold for \$1.5 million, compared with Sotheby's low estimate of \$1.75 million.

The session speaks for Sotheby's salesmanship, but hardly for the buyer's discrimination. It left some famous dealers almost speechless. "Incomprehensible," Klaus Perle of New York muttered as he left the room.

At \$1.46 million for a Gerizani, a portrait bust by the French Romantic artist Theodore Gerizani fetched \$1.46 million (\$2.1 million) at auction Friday, Reuters reported from London. Bought by a New York dealer, Eugene Shaw, the bust of a black model named Joseph was the star piece of a Gerizani collection put together by Hans Buhler, a Swiss collector who died in 1967.

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Van Gogh, Japanese Ceramics Share Tokyo Spot

By Christine Chapman

TOKYO — Vincent van Gogh is attracting thousands of Japanese to an exhibition at the National Museum of Western Art in Ueno Park. The show, featuring 101 van Gogh oils and drawings, comes from museums and private collections in 11 countries, including the Hermitage in Leningrad and the Hiroshima Museum of Art. It runs through Dec. 8.

The stunning oils are divided into sections presenting "types" and "elements," derived from research into the artist's life. One section, "Japanese Elements," refers to van Gogh's use of parasols and plum blossoms as well as to the techniques of perspective. It contains his bold rendition of "Flowering Plum Tree," by the ukiyo-e artist Hiroshige, and van Gogh's famous bedroom at Arles.

At the eclectic Ueno Park complex in central Tokyo, with its museums, concert hall, zoo, Shinjuku Pond and food stalls, there are several good exhibitions. At the Tokyo National Museum, the nation's largest museum, through Nov. 24, there is a comprehensive Japanese

ceramics exhibition; to its immediate right, at Toyokan, the Eastern Antiquities Gallery, through Dec. 1, is "Envoys from Korea," a first-time collaboration between the Tokyo and South Korean national museums, depicting the cultural embassies to Japan from Korea during the two centuries of Tokugawa isolation.

In the middle of the park at the modern red brick Tokyo Metropolitan Art Museum, through Dec. 8, is "Forty Years of Japanese Painting."

While van Gogh is the showpiece, the ceramics exhibition is excellent, presenting 370 pieces of pottery from the early Jomon period to the sophisticated designs and glazes of Nabeshima. Kutani and Imari were produced in 17th- and 18th-century Edo. This is a glorious show for lovers of Japanese ceramics, not only a survey of centuries of pottery but a course in Japanese civilization.

An unusual 6th-century *haniwa*, the terracotta figure found at burial mounds, is in the exhibition. It is in the shape of a seated *miko*, a girl who serves a Shinto priest. Contemporary

with Sue pottery, originated by Koreans, the *haniwa* connects the ancient forms with the changing shapes of the following centuries. Described as "lobed" or "wide-tipped" bowls and "waisted" water jars, they gleam as if just off the wheel or out of the kiln, the highly glazed jars incised with trees or fish, an Old Seto incense burner shaped like a pheasant; wine bottles, a hanging lantern, a still-perfect celadon-covered jar from a 14th-century tomb, the strange distortions of tea-ceremony ceramics, like a Shino water jar in the pseudo-head shape, or a shoe-shaped Mino tea bowl; lotus leaf dishes and fanned cups, decorative platters with Chinese scenes and Japanese porcelain painted with herons or egrets and waterwheels.

The exhibition is a visual and tactile triumph. Vincent, as the posters are dubbing him, would be proud to share the park with these mostly unknown artists.

Christine Chapman is a Tokyo-based journalist who specializes in the arts.

4 Strads Find No Buyers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — One of the world's most perfectly preserved Stradivarius violins failed to sell Tuesday at Sotheby's even though bidding topped the record price paid at auction for a musical instrument, a Sotheby's spokeswoman said.

The "Lady Blunt" violin, made in 1721 and bought in 1864 by Lady Anne Blunt, granddaughter of Lord Byron, did not reach the minimum reserve price. The violin had been estimated to fetch up to \$1 million (\$1.4 million), the spokeswoman said.

Four Stradivarius instruments were included in the auction — the first such occurrence in 99 years —

but the two other violins and a cello also failed to reach the price asked by their vendors.

The spokeswoman said bidding for the Lady Blunt violin reached \$320,000 in less than two minutes; the auction record of \$296,000 was for another Stradivarius, "La Cathedrale," a year ago.

The Wilhelm violin, made in 1725, drew a bid of \$400,000, and the 1739 Ben Venuto cello won a bid of \$290,000, each at least \$100,000 less than they had been estimated to fetch.

The last item in the sale was the Red Diamond violin, with an estimated value of more than \$300,000. Bidding started at \$150,000 and stopped at \$160,000. (Reuters, AP)

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ARTS / LEISURE

Renoir Museum: A Curator's Dream in the Making



Karole Armitage and Joseph Lennon in "The Watteau Duets."

Karole Armitage: 'Uncouth' Ballet

By Mark Hunter

PARIS — The New York choreographer Karole Armitage has developed a stable following here since 1982, through performances of her works "GV 10," "Paradise," "The Last Dance" and her warmly remembered (in local dance circles) duet with Michael Clark, "Drastic Classicism." But opening night for her latest piece, "The Watteau Duets," at the Théâtre de la Bastille left the sellout crowd with a sense of dissatisfaction.

Armitage, a veteran of the companies of George Balanchine and Merce Cunningham, described her choreography as "an uncouth rhythmic and sculptural approach to what ballet has always been." She explained, "Ballet is even and rhythmic, its intention is decorative. In my pieces the rhythm is truncated and syncopated; the shapes are angular and asymmetrical. There's a precariousness, a feeling of not knowing how the movements will be completed, or if they'll crack."

In "The Watteau Duets," the composer, David Linton, applied a frankly violent approach to the classical tradition Armitage sees herself as extending. His composition was constructed of electronically sampled and altered extracts of works by Beethoven and Mozart, on which a rock rhythm was imposed, overlaid with improvised live drumming. "Part of my joy in the piece was to take 'high' sources and bring them down to the most basic level," said Linton, a self-described outsider to the classical field.

Taken together, the music and dance — a variation on the pas de deux — suggested a desperate romance against the backdrop of a guerrilla war. As it turned out, the guerrillas won: At the end Linton and his partner, Conrad Kinard, left their podium to stage a gladiator combat with amplified steel pipes, a development that did not noticeably amuse the audience, though it was plainly intended to do so.

As in Linton's solo concert at the same theater last fall, there was a strong element of punk humor in the "Duets." Armitage, not coincidentally, is an admirer of the now-disbanded Sex Pistols punk group. "It was incredible to see something that simple and powerful, that falling-off-the-edge eccentricity," she said, recalling the Sex Pistols.

Russians Stage Jazz Fest in Leningrad

MOSCOW — A festival of Soviet jazz, "Autumn 1985 Rhythm," is taking place in Leningrad, featuring bands from across the country. Tass reported here. The news agency quoted the festival organizer, Vladimir Feyervogel, as saying that all styles of jazz, from traditional to avant-garde, were represented at the festival. Official figures indicate there are 50 jazz groups in 23 Soviet cities.

Punk's anger also surfaces in the "Duets," which portray the ambiguous erotic interactions, as often hostile as tender, of a man (danced by Joseph Lennon) and a woman. Armitage's intention, she said, was to bypass the "coquetry, flirting, and making oneself cute" of the classical pas de deux in favor of "variations on the theme of a contest of wills."

But on this evening, it was a contest without resolution. Even within sequences, the most explicitly erotic of Armitage's gestures (such as a suggestive lift or placement of a hand) were isolated from her partner's response. Armitage said technical problems before the opening had made the performers so tense that "there was no humor in the piece, only stress." One felt that stress, as a heaviness between Armitage and Lennon, even in comic quotations from swing dance styles in the later movements.

At moments something powerful nevertheless emerged from the dialogue of Linton's tribal percussion and Armitage's idiosyncratic, stylized movements, drawn — or rather fused — from ballet, jazz and rock dance. Her fusion technique creates memorable images by playing on the viewer's expectations and against Linton's propulsive rhythms. A Michael Jackson-like hip thrust, for example, took on a strikingly different line and tension when Armitage performed it on her toes. Charles Atlas's costumes — in particular an odd flapping leather skirt worn by Lennon in one passage, and the native rainbow-colored costumes at the end — kept some humor in the dance, even on a bad night.

Pop and high culture are equally valuable and beautiful when put to use on stage," Armitage said. "Image can be used from all our life and culture. That's not even an issue, it's a given." She acknowledged, however, that this stance was indeed an issue in New York in the late 1970s when she performed in punk rock clubs. "At first people were suspicious," she said, "and then it became a style."

In Europe the integration of ballet and rock has come not from the bottom but from the top. Roland Petit and Maurice Béjart have choreographed to rock groups (End of Days and Tuxedomoon respectively). Pina Bausch, Jean-Claude Gallotta and Régine Chopinot deal in fusion choreography that demands that "the viewer grapple with the images, get involved," as Armitage said of her work. The reaction in Paris to Armitage's "Duets," then, seemed to reflect less incomprehension than appreciation of one of their key themes, an at-times unmercifully cold aggressiveness, and her audience's desire to see it carried further. "The Watteau Duets" continue at the Théâtre de la Bastille through Nov. 16, and at Riverside Studios, London, Nov. 22-23.

Mark Hunter is a journalist who writes about cultural affairs in Europe.

By Mavis Guinard
CAGNES-SUR-MER, France — Children still play under the olive trees in Renoir's garden, but not for long, perhaps.

"Cagnes must come to mean Renoir," said Georges Dussauze, who wants to revive the house Pierre-Auguste Renoir built here.

Dussauze, curator of the house and of Cagnes's two museums, has many plans. He has already put the ancient fortress of the Château-Musée on the cultural map with a painting festival that attracts 30,000 visitors a year. His next project is to refurbish Renoir's farmhouse and recapture the atmosphere of the days when Renoir and his friends lived there.

First comes security. The hillside property that Renoir bought to save thousand-year-old olive trees from builders must be enclosed. Sophisticated devices must be installed.

Then, Dussauze hopes, it will be possible to show six or seven major paintings of Renoir's Cagnes period. The Musée Chéret in nearby Nice has three. "La Femme des Collets," acquired with government and municipal funds for 900,000 francs (about \$110,000), is at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts until Jan. 5 as part of this year's major Renoir exhibition.

Around the gardens, now a park, are scenes straight out of the landscapes Renoir painted there, framed by twisted olive trees. A child in a white bonnet plays with a ball, a visitor in a red blouse moves through the trees.

"We are lucky that Renoir never cared for a formal French garden," said Dussauze. "He wanted it as natural as possible, forbidding gardeners to weed the paths. He and his friends painted 'Les Collets' from all angles. I just came across a sketch Bonnard did." Sunday painters still set up their easels on the grounds. Dussauze hopes to offer scholarships to attract young painters, about three a year. The old farm could be turned into studios and a showroom. "The place needs to live again," Dussauze said.

The municipality of Cagnes and other well-wishers are supportive. "People keep stopping by to offer mementos or paintings done by Renoir's friends. They seem happy to have somewhere to bring them, and I am eager to have them," Dussauze said. "We will need all the help we can get."

Stricken with arthritis at the age of 54, Renoir was advised to go to the south of France in 1895. It may not have been the best prescription. "In winter the Mediterranean fogs roll in at night to make every bone ache," Dussauze said. "During the 10 winters Renoir spent in the house he had built in 1903, he must have suffered agonizing pain. Still, he was fortunate to take such joy in painting that it gave him a reason to live."

An immense canvas, "The Bathers," was rolled up on cylinders so that the invalid could reach it more

easily from his wheelchair. "I won't die until I finish it," Renoir said, feeling it summed up all he wanted to say.

Dussauze believes Renoir did his best paintings in this later period: "Influenced by the light, the sea, the vegetation, they are charming and sensuous. I admit that at times his paintings of children can be a bit cloying. But here he worked faster — maybe because of the pain. Here he used pure, fluid color, applied from a scrupulously clean palette, as he had been taught as a young porcelain painter in Limoges."

Once the paintbrush had been wedged between the deformed knuckles and the bandaged palms.

'Cagnes must come to mean Renoir, as Giverny now means Monet'

Renoir would start daubing a small scene in a corner of the canvas "as a painter would begin with scales." Later, these "miniatures" were cut out and framed. Renoir added his signature, for, despite his fame, he was a thrifty workman not averse to earning a few extra francs for his family.

When his hands felt more supple, he would dash off a few garden scenes in a day, or linger to brush the vibrant, healthy flesh tones of the Cagnes postman's daughter or other villagers.

His wife, Aline Chagot — once the model for the plump country girl in "La Danse à la Campagne" and the voluptuous "Baignade," done on a trip to Italy, bustled about.

He never painted the two-story Italianate building. It was divided into many small cubicles, since there had to be rooms for the three boys, Pierre, Jean and Claude; for a cousin, Gabrielle Renard, who came to look after the youngest and stayed to sit for 300 paintings; and for friends who came to visit: the painter Albert André, the collector Maurice Camat, or dealers like Paul Durand-Ruel and Ambroise Vollard. Photos show them dining on bent-wood chairs around the dining table.

As Renoir became emaciated, his wife grew immense, a regular earth goddess. She loved food and was a lavish provider. The stepped terraces were planted with citrus trees, grapes for wine, vegetables. The pink and red roses Renoir loved to paint clambered all over; a small Matisse landscape shows them invading the base of the Victorian Venus on the terrace.

In this lush atmosphere, Vollard suggested that Renoir try sculpture. Although he first "sent him to the devil," the painter tried a bust, then a medallion of Claude, which is set into the dining-room fireplace.

But his hands soon betrayed him, and trained sculptors, Richard Guino, Marcel Gimond, or Louis Morel, carried out the 24 works Renoir prepared in sketches or clay, supervising and prodding the work along with his cane.

Besides these casts of these statues, the unfinished museum now shows only reproductions of Renoir paintings. They are tacked to wooden frames; Renoir used to file his away. "I touched up the sides myself with some dabs of color to make them seem less new," the curator said.

The property was saved a second time from the builders when the city of Cagnes bought it from Claude Renoir in 1960. "Otherwise, we might have some 'Résidences Renoir' instead of the olive groves today," Dussauze said.

There are still relics of Renoir. "Hardly anything had been moved since Aline died in 1915, Renoir in 1919. We even came across some gold coins tucked in the back of the desk." There was the gray tweed jacket Renoir wore, a ball-and-peg to exercise his hands, some favorite props, a battered straw hat with artificial flowers, Clo-Clo's faded clown costume.

The studio has been recreated: In front of the easel is the cane-back wheelchair, a folding stool with palette and brushes, a wooden paintbox and some crushed tubes of oil paint.

Most often, Renoir was carried on a portable chair, padded with many cushions, to whatever spot he fancied in the glorious morning light.

Another daytime haunt was his glassed-in garden "atelier" — now disappeared — where he sheltered from the mistral while his models posed in the sun.

From Madame Renoir's balcony, the view stretches from sea to



Renoir in his studio in 1914.

mountains, with the medieval silhouette of hilltop Cagnes in the center, and now the high-rise buildings, some hideous, some handsome like the pyramids along the Baie des Anges.

"We can recapture the foreground: stilted plants must be eliminated, other plants brought back," Dussauze said. "I want to see the five bittersweet orange trees on the terrace again, lots of flowers and some vegetable beds. The paving must be ripped up and the rose earth paths restored. The olive trees had to be severely cut back because

of the freeze but their crowns will grow back all the better."

Outside, an ever-dropping gardener shrugged tolerantly: "Around the village, they say the way Maitre Renoir liked this garden was in spring when wild flowers burst out under the olive trees."

La Maison de Renoir, Cagnes-sur-Mer, will reopen Monday. It is open every day except Tuesday from 2 to 5 P.M.

Mavis Guinard is a journalist based in Switzerland who specializes in cultural affairs.

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IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF OLD DRAWINGS

1. GIOVANNI DOMENICO TIEPOLO: "Etude de paons." Pen and Indian ink wash. Trace of signature at bottom right. 24 x 18.2 cm. Antique frame.
2. FEDERICO ZUCCARO: "Personnage assis vu de dos." Seal of the RICHARDSON collection. 25.7 x 18.5 cm. Antique gilt frame in carved wood.
3. MICHEL DORIGNY: "Hercule terrassant l'Hydre de l'Herne." Black crayon. 21.5 x 19 cm. Carved gilt wooden frame.
4. SIMON VOUET: "Etude de femme." Verso: study of a man. From the collection of the Marquis de Chennevières. Black stone. Carved gilt wooden frame.
5. JACQUES STELLA: "L'Automne." Indian ink wash on sanguine, etched for engraving. 23 x 31.2 cm. Carved gilt wooden frame.
6. CLAUDE GILLOT: "Les Fimées de Pan." Pen and Indian ink. Verso: light decorative sketch. 21.5 x 33 cm.
7. JACQUES RIGAUD: "Personnages devant un château" (St. Cloud?). Pen and Indian ink wash. 19.8 x 41.5 cm.
8. JACQUES RIGAUD: "Personnages devant une cascade" (St. Cloud?). Pen and Indian ink wash. 20 x 44 cm.
9. JACQUES DE LAJOUE: "Le Roi David devant un palais." Black crayon on blue paper. Signed on bottom left. Upper part arched. 37 x 26 cm.
10. JEAN BAPTISTE OUDRY: "Etude d'oiseau." Black and white crayon on blue paper. 30.5 x 32.5 cm.
11. JEAN BAPTISTE OUDRY: "Etude d'échassier." Black and white crayon on blue paper. 30.5 x 32.5 cm.
12. PHILIPPE MERCIER: "Femme assise vue de face." Black stone, white chalk and sanguine. Bears seal of ROBINSON collection on bottom right. 31 x 24.5 cm.
13. PHILIPPE MERCIER: "Femme assise accoudée." Black stone, white chalk and sanguine. Bears seal of ROBINSON collection on bottom left. 28 x 24.5 cm.
14. EDMÉ BOUCHARDON: "Etude d'un Jupiter." Sanguine. "BOUCHARDON" marked on bottom right. Gilt wooden frame. 45 x 31.5 cm.
15. LAURENT DE LA HYRE: "Trois moines intercedent auprès de la Vierge." Black stone. (Paper stains and tears). "LA HYRE IN" noted on bottom right. Carved gilt wooden frame.
16. PIERRE SUBLEYRAS: "Etude d'homme agenouillé." Black crayon on blue paper. Marked on bottom right with seal of L'EMPEREUR collection. 35 x 24 cm.
17. GIOVANNI BATTISTA CAULI, called DE RACICCI: "Adam et Eve chassés du Paradis." Pen and bistre wash. 20.5 x 28.5 cm. Carved gilt wooden frame.
18. Attributed to LORENZO TIEPOLO: "Scène d'histoire ancienne." Brown pen and Indian ink wash. Carved gilt wooden frame. 25.5 x 41 cm.
19. JACQUES LOUIS DAVID: "Etude de personnages." Recto and verso black crayon. 20.2 x 16 cm.
20. Attributed to FRANCESCO BARBIERI called GUERCINO: "Etude d'enfant." Sanguine. Carved wooden frame.

Viewing: Thursday 21st November, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.
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Renoir, "Tête de Jeanne d'Arc", 32 x 28 cm.

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Vol.	High	Low	Chg.	Chg.
IBM	143.75	143.50	-0.25	-0.25
AT&T	102.125	101.875	-0.25	-0.25
Amgen	112.125	111.875	-0.25	-0.25
Amgen	112.125	111.875	-0.25	-0.25
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Amgen	112.125	111.875	-0.25	-0.25
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Dow Jones Averages				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Indus.	1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	1437.75
Transp.	1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	1437.75
Compo.	1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	1437.75
Unites.	1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	1437.75
Financ.	1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	1437.75

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.
1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	-0.25	-0.25
1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	-0.25	-0.25
1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	-0.25	-0.25
1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	-0.25	-0.25
1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	-0.25	-0.25

NYSE Closing				
Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	-0.25
1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	-0.25
1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	-0.25
1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	-0.25
1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	-0.25

AMEX Diaries				
Adv.	Decl.	Unch.	Vol.	Chg.
1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	-0.25
1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	-0.25
1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	-0.25
1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	-0.25
1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	-0.25

NASDAQ Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.
1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	-0.25	-0.25
1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	-0.25	-0.25
1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	-0.25	-0.25
1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	-0.25	-0.25
1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	-0.25	-0.25

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Chg.	Chg.
1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	-0.25	-0.25
1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	-0.25	-0.25
1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	-0.25	-0.25
1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	-0.25	-0.25
1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	-0.25	-0.25

AMEX Stock Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.
1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	-0.25	-0.25
1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	-0.25	-0.25
1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	-0.25	-0.25
1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	-0.25	-0.25
1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	-0.25	-0.25

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	1437.75
1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	1437.75
1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	1437.75
1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	1437.75
1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	1437.75

Prices of N.Y. Stocks Decline

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange retreated Friday as investors, armed with gains from three record-setting sessions this week, took profits.

The market maintained a mixed pattern through early afternoon with blue chips supported by strong buying in International Business Machines Corp. and the auto sector. As bellwether IBM weakened, the Dow Jones industrial average fell back.

The Dow finished at 1,435.09, which was 4.13 below the record it set Thursday at 1,439.22. For the week the Dow jumped 30.73 points.

Broader market indicators fell. The New York Stock Exchange index lost 0.47 to 114.35. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index decreased 0.94 to 198.12. The price of an average share dropped 14 cents.

Declines outnumbered advances by a ratio of 2-1. Volume totaled 130.2 million shares, up from 124.9 million on Thursday.

"This was an opportunity to take profits," said Wayne Nordberg of Prescott Ball & Turben. Mr. Nordberg said that if interest rates did not decline further, the market would have nothing to propel it higher.

Investment houses are expecting stronger corporate profits in the first part of 1986, but Mr. Nordberg said he saw neither the economy nor corporate profits strengthening during that period.

The Labor Department reported that U.S. wholesale prices rose 0.9 percent in October and the Commerce Department said business inventories rose 0.2 percent in September. The Federal Reserve Board said industrial production was unchanged in October.

Michael Metz of Oppenheimer & Co. maintained that the market would move still higher. He said, "You have a lot of excess money in the system that is not being used either for capital spending or to build inventories, so it's moving into the stock and bond markets instead."

Ford Motor Co. was the most active NYSE-listed issue, adding 2 1/2 to 52 1/2. On Thursday, Ford's board authorized the purchase of up to 20 million additional shares of its common stock.

The other major auto companies attracted strong buying. General Motors Corp. moved up 1 1/2 to 70 1/2. Chrysler Corp. added 1 1/2 to 44 1/2.

Beairstone Co. was the second-most active issue, edging up 1/4 to 46 1/2. Beairstone has agreed to be acquired by Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co.

Middle South Utilities was third, rising 3/4 to 10 1/4. Among other actively traded utilities, Niagara Mohawk earned 1/4 to 20 1/4. Commonwealth Edison fell 1/4 to 28 1/4 and Washington Water Power Co. rose 1/4 to 23 1/4.

IBM, which traded just below its 52-week high of 138 1/4 early in the session on strong buying, finished the day up only 1/4 to 136 1/4. Gray Research, Thursday's biggest gainer, lost 1/4 to 64 1/4 as investors took profits.

Semiconductor issues, strong Thursday, continued firm. Though Motorola eased 1/4 to 34 1/2, Advanced Micro Devices added 1/4 to 26 and Texas Instruments rose 1/4 to 99 1/4.

Among other blue chips, American Telephone & Telegraph Co. lost 1/4 to 22 1/4. Allied Signal eased 1/4 to 45 1/4. Sears added 1/4 to 36 1/4. American Express retreated 1/4 to 47 1/4. General Electric Co. rose 1/4 to 64 1/4 and Exxon Corp. fell 1/4 to 53 1/4.

Standard & Poor's Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.
1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	-0.25	-0.25
1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	-0.25	-0.25
1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	-0.25	-0.25
1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	-0.25	-0.25
1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	-0.25	-0.25

AMEX Sales				
Adv.	Decl.	Unch.	Vol.	Chg.
1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	-0.25
1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	-0.25
1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	-0.25
1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	-0.25
1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	-0.25

Currency				
Unit	Rate	Unit	Rate	Unit
1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	1437.75
1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	1437.75
1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	1437.75
1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	1437.75

Interest				
Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	1437.75
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1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	1437.75
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Interest				
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Interest				
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Interest				
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Interest				
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Interest				
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1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	1437.75
1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	1437.75	1437.75

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Turner Discussing Sale Of CNN to Gannett Co.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Turner Broadcasting System disclosed Friday that it is discussing the sale of its Cable News Network to Gannett Co., the big U.S. media concern.

Gannett officials were not immediately available for comment.

Turner had previously disclosed that it was negotiating a possible

sale of CNN to RCA Corp., parent of the NBC network. Industry rumors last week had indicated that an agreement with RCA was close at hand.

A Turner spokesman said Friday that the company was still talking with RCA and that no agreement had been struck with anyone.

A spokesman for NBC said negotiations with Turner were continuing, but that "nothing new has developed."

In a related development, Gannett said that it had agreed to sell three television stations in Oklahoma, Alabama and Arizona to Knight-Ridder Newspapers Inc. for \$160 million.

The Federal Communications Commission had ordered Gannett to sell the stations as part of Gannett's acquisition of the Detroit Evening News Association, publisher of the Detroit News. The sale to KRN still requires FCC approval.

The stations are KTVY-TV, an NBC affiliate in Oklahoma City; WALA-TV, another NBC affiliate in Mobile; and KOLD-TV, a CBS affiliate in Tucson.

Allen Neuharth, Gannett's chairman, disclosed that more than 40 offers were received for the three television stations. A buyer for two of the stations in Detroit, also part of the Evening News acquisition, is expected to be announced soon, Gannett said.

(Reuters, UPI)

Beecham Talks To Pantry Pride

LONDON — Beecham Group PLC said Friday that it is holding talks with Pantry Pride Inc. over the possible acquisition of the Norcliff Thayer medicine and health product business of Pantry Pride's recently acquired subsidiary, Revlon Inc.

Beecham gave no financial details, but industry sources estimated that Norcliff Thayer's value at about \$400 million. Before Revlon yielded to the Pantry Pride takeover bid, it had agreed to sell Norcliff Thayer and other divisions to a New York investment house making a competing offer.

Beecham said it would make another statement after discussions ended. Rumors of the talks circulated London markets Friday, driving the price of Beecham shares up 10 pence from Thursday's close of 273 pence (about \$4).

Time Seeks Trims, Takeover Defenses

By David A. Vise
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — The president of Time Inc., J. Richard Murren, sent a two-page memo last month to all 20,000 employees. His message was simple: Trim the fat.

Mr. Murren wanted to eliminate \$75 million from the corporation's operating costs by the end of next year — a deep cut that Time says signals a change in the corporation's attitude toward costs.

Wall Street analysts say that "Time's decision to focus on costs is partly a response to softening magazine and cable profits. Days after Mr. Murren's memo went out, the corporation reported third-quarter net income of \$44.16 million. This was down 4.1 percent from \$46.03 million in the 1984 period, although revenue increased to \$846.9 million from \$751 million in the year-before period.

But the analysts say the cost-cutting decision also was driven by the fear that, unless aggressive steps are taken to try to keep its share price up, Time could become the target of a hostile takeover bid.

Mr. Murren said in an interview earlier this month that if Time became the target of such a bid, Gannett Co., publisher of 85 daily newspapers including USA Today, would be an attractive partner for a friendly merger.

Time and Gannett "both have wonderful franchises, and they are both in businesses the other is not in," Mr. Murren said. "There is very little conflict there. They have newspapers and broadcasting. We have magazines and cable."

"We have a great deal of respect for Gannett," the Time executive said. "There are probably a couple of other companies that could also make sense. It is public information that we talk to CBS."

Allen H. Neuharth, the Gannett chairman, said that if Time were interested in a merger, he would welcome the chance to talk.

Based on its closing price of \$59.75 Friday on the New York

Stock Exchange, Time Inc. has a market value of about \$3.8 billion. But Dennis H. Leibowitz, an analyst with Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, and others believe the company probably would be worth more than \$950 a share, or above the \$6 billion, in a takeover. It is this disparity between the share price and the potential takeover price that makes Time an intriguing target of takeover speculation.

A similar situation existed earlier this year at CBS Inc., which had to defend itself against a hostile takeover bid from Ted Turner, who operates Cable News Network.

"Anybody who is in that situation has got to be concerned," Mr. Murren said. But he added, "I think there is a real danger of getting preoccupied with it."

Mr. Murren says his attention these days is focused on cutting expenses, as witness his Oct. 11 memo. He says his goal is to alter Time's corporate culture by changing the way employees think about spending money.

"I've been here for 20 years, and I've watched the fat build around the belly," said the Time president, who is also chief executive officer. "It's time we started jogging."

Deep down in our souls, we at Time Inc. know that costs have never been on the forefront of anybody's minds in this company," he said. "We have a reputation for being a little bit of a spendthrift."

Since the company was founded in 1922 to publish Time magazine, Time Inc. has become one of the most powerful corporations in the United States, with operations in magazine publishing, cable television and book publishing. It is the world's largest magazine publisher, with such titles as Time, Sports Illustrated, People, Fortune and Money. Its magazines capture about 22 percent of U.S. magazine advertising dollars, more than 24 times its closest competitor, Hearst Corp., according to Philip G. Howlett, Time vice president.

Time's profitable American

Fujitsu Planning New Computer for 1987 Shipment

By Nathaniel C. Nash
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Federal Reserve Board has issued a policy statement warning U.S. banks and bank holding companies that they should reduce their dividends or not pay them at all.

Concerned about the strength of capital in the banking industry and the pressure from Wall Street on banks to keep dividends at ever-growing levels, the Fed suggested in its statement Thursday that prudent banking practices include withholding dividends to protect the financial soundness of banks and their holding companies.

The central bank's action came one week after the office of the Comptroller of the Currency issued

Fed Warns About Excess Bank Dividends

By Nathaniel C. Nash
New York Times Service

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The central bank's action came one week after the office of the Comptroller of the Currency issued

a similar directive to 4,900 national banks it supervises. The Fed's statement was directed to 6,000 bank holding companies and to 1,300 state-chartered banks belonging to the Federal Reserve System.

The Fed voiced particular concern about bank holding companies that are paying out more dividends than their major banking units can pass on.

"A bank holding company should not maintain a level of cash dividends to its shareholders that places undue pressure on the capital of bank subsidiaries," the Fed said.

The levels of capital in the banking industry have been of particular concern to regulators. Losses in agriculture, energy and real estate

have eroded capital, and exposure to losses from defaults on third-world debt could greatly erode capital levels.

"Our concern is really for bank holding companies," said J. Charles Partee, a Fed governor. "What happens if the component parts of the bank holding company fail to produce enough earnings, or the comproller restricts the payment of dividends from the bank to the holding company?"

The Fed's policy statement, together with the comproller's statement last week, is a warning to banks that regulators will be taking more active roles in monitoring their dividend levels.

All U.S. banking regulator agencies have authority to limit dividend payment by banks.

COMPANY NOTES

Bond Corp. Holdings Ltd. expects to triple group revenue and double group profit in 1985-86, mainly as a result of the acquisition of Castlemeane Tooleys Ltd., according to Alan Bond, the chairman. The company reported a profit of 20.47 million Australian dollars (\$13.6 million) in the year ended June 30, up from 9.35 million in 1983-84. Mr. Bond said group revenue was likely to rise to 1.7 billion dollars in 1985-86.

Deere & Co. said it would lay off about 350 employees, most of them at Waterloo, Iowa, and shut down its combine factory in East Moline,

Illinois, for 42 production days in January and February.

Esso Norge A/S, Exxon Corp.'s Norwegian subsidiary, has been ordered to stop drilling at the Zapata Upland rig on a well off northern Norway, the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate said. It said Esso had failed to document the rig's ability to withstand winter conditions.

General Instrument Corp. said it would take a pre-tax charge of about \$80 million in its third quarter. It said the biggest item was a provision of about \$40 million be-

fore taxes for consolidation of the microelectronics division.

Hyundai Auto Canada Inc., subsidiary of Hyundai Motor Co., will build a \$300-million automobile assembly plant at Bromont, Quebec, the provincial premier, Pierre-Marc Johnson, announced.

Royal Dutch/Shell group and Exxon Corp. have signed a contract with China National Offshore Oil Corp. to explore for oil in the Pearl River basin off southern China, Shell announced in Beijing.

The first Subaru reached the United States in May 1985. At

Subaru Faces New Threats To Its Share of U.S. Market

(Continued from Page 11)

low overhead and only 850 dealers, benefits from a lower break-even point.

It is unclear what role Subaru would play if Fuji wanted to change its strategy.

There are other problems Subaru could face. A move toward protectionism could burden the company with everything from new trade restrictions to import surtaxes and local content requirements. And if the yen continues to rise, the company would likely have to charge more for its cars.

For now, however, Subaru of America is riding high. The company, which was founded with \$75,000 in 1967 and went public in 1968, has set sales and earnings records in each of the last three years, despite the fact that its unit sales volume was frozen in 1981 by the Japanese.

Results for its fiscal year ended Oct. 31 are not yet available, but Mr. Kanev estimates that Subaru earned \$75 million on sales of \$1.3 billion, up from \$60 million on \$1 billion.

The company was the inspiration for Mr. Bricklin, who went to Japan in 1967 to persuade Fuji executives to let him import their cars. It was a time when fewer than 10 percent of autos on U.S. highways were built overseas, and the Japanese were ready to yield control.

The first Subaru reached the United States in May 1985. At

\$1,290, it was \$300 cheaper than the Volkswagen beetle, and it weighed less than 1,000 pounds (453.6 kilograms) — a statistic that meant it was exempt from federal safety standards and had to meet only the less-stringent standards of the individual states. Nor did its 22-horsepower engine have to satisfy federal emission standards. Subaru sold 7,000 cars before Consumer Reports, raising automotive safety, called them "unacceptable."

Dealers demanded a new model, and in 1970 Subaru developed the bigger FF 1 — the first front-wheel drive passenger car to hit the United States. The FF 1, handy for driving in mountains and snow, set Subaru in a new direction. In 1975 the company introduced station wagons with four-wheel drive.

In 1981, Japan agreed to limit the number of cars it sent to the U.S. market; the quotas were relaxed only last April when Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry permitted the export of an additional 40,000 Subarus. In those four years, Subaru turned adversity to advantage. By adding such features as turbo-charging — a combination of turbo-charging, electronic fuel injection and four-wheel drive that increases power, performance, safety and traction — Subaru increased the average price of its cars to \$8,000 this year, from \$6,025 in 1981. According to Mr. Kanev's projections, Subaru will earn \$450 a car after taxes.

Trade Plagues Reagan Party

(Continued from Page 11)

annual economic summit, and that is useful mainly for personal relations and symbolism," he said. "The summit's principal purpose is to reproduce the previous year's communiqué with the date changed."

In the absence of solid agreement within the Reagan administration or among other members of the Group of Five on the nature of a new monetary-cum-political system, the Baker-Darmann approach adds up to an evolutionary process for reaching a new and more stable monetary system. "I hope we don't require a crisis to get there," he said. He urged "incremental change," not something "excessively ambitious."

"If we try to move it too fast," he said, "it won't work."

But coping with the trade deficit and staving off the political threat of protectionism will require that action not be too slow, either.

Canadian Inflation Rate Rises to 4.2% in October

The Associated Press

OTTAWA — Canada's annual rate of inflation edged up in October to 4.2 percent from 4.1 percent in September, the government said Friday. It was the third consecutive month that the inflation rate, based on the change in consumer prices over the previous 12 months, has increased.

Figures released by the government indicated that housing, transportation, recreation, clothing, tobacco, alcohol and health and beauty products all increased in price last month. There was a drop in the overall cost of food, mainly as a result of lower prices for fresh fruit.

Floating-Rate Notes

Nov. 15

Dollar

Issuer/Note Coupon Maturity Bid Asked

General Electric 7 1/2% 11-15-86 100.00 100.00

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Non Dollar

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EMPLOYMENT POSITIONS WANTED

FRENCH LADY in her 50s, widow, registered nurse, could take care of home, accompany lady or married couple. Can travel. French spoken, English, Spanish, Italian, German, Arabic, 64500. Call 27 47 16, France.

AU PAIR, New York or Boston area. Lady 38, from Vienna, experience with children, studying psychology. Tel. Vienna 102 522. Salary 1000, A-1/160 Wien, Abteigasse 26/170.

PROFESSIONAL FRENCH NURSE (25) speaks Italian, English, Spanish. Au Pair service to children, patient, disabled or aged persons. Available Dec. 20/January 12. C. d'Orléans, 17 Ave. des Capucines, 1050 Brussels, Belgium. Tel. 02 72 69 191 ext. 540.

ENGLISH NANNIES & mothers' help. Nanny Agency, 53 Church St., New York, N.Y. Tel. 212 697 2204.

WELL EDUCATED GERS to care for your children in Europe. Call 301-534-7325 USA.

MAN 43, seeks position as driver, accountant or in office. Tel. 212 697 2204.

GERMAN GIRL, looking for au-pair job. Tel. 212 697 2204.

SINGLE OR COUPLE seeks housework. Tel. 212 697 2204.

YOUNG MAN seeks housework. Tel. 212 697 2204.

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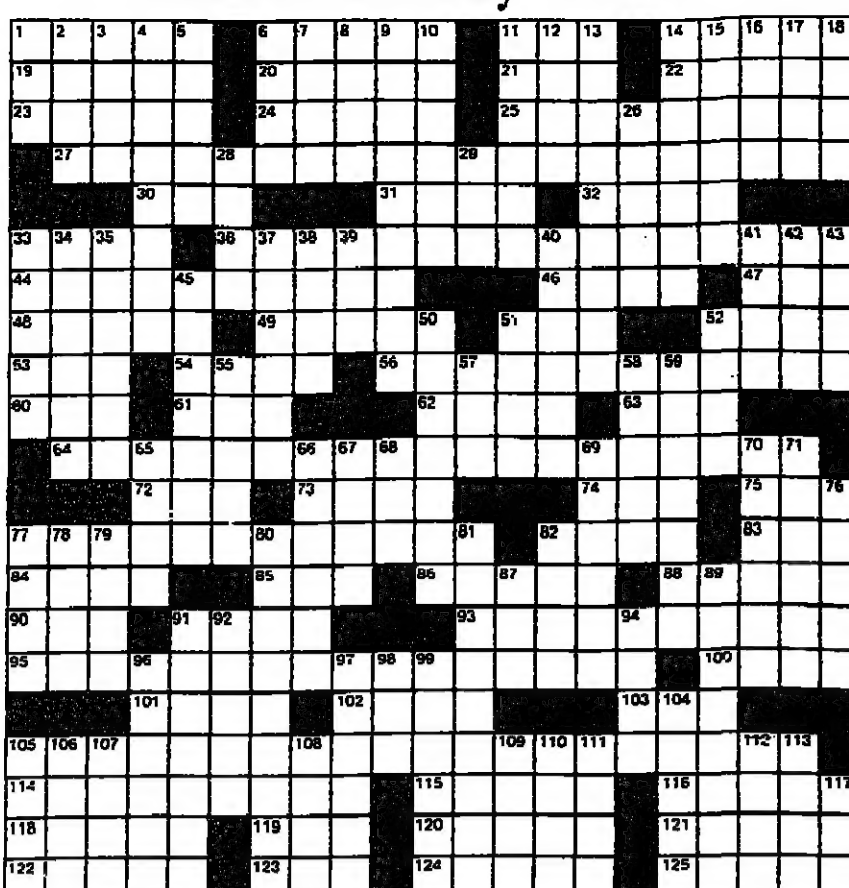
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ACROSS

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47 Where to find a gnu
48 Building wing
- 49 Home of Katsina and Bianca
51 Sin
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53 Chou En-Lai
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56 Coward opus
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105 S. E. Morison opus
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119 Bill's possible future
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Rank-and-File Library By Joy L. Wouk



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11 "To Catch
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20 Sci. of word origins
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23 Of an Egyptian peninsula
24 Ecuadorian inshore current
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- 31 L.B.J. son-in-law
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35 Upshot
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37 Brewer's need
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39 Trick
40 Native of Izmir
41 Absence of sense of pain
42 One-eyed god
43 Wife of Athamas
- 44 Keyboard instruments
45 Do a chemical measurement
46 Famed Persian mystic poet
47 Part of T.A.E.
48 Spend time idly
49 Spent and sterile
50 Margay or serval
51 Present
52 Jeune
53 Indigo
- 54 Amaz
55 Year in the reign of Henry II
56 Head of a tale
57 Links event
58 Spelunker's milieu
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60 St. Louis bridge
61 "I cannot tell
62 Negligent

BOOKS

been committed to killing their opponents, including the original assassins, the heretical Islamic sect of "Hashshiyin."

The principal question the book poses is whether assassination is "good politics" by either ethical or pragmatic standards. At the end of the inquiry Ford comes out and says that with a few exceptions, the answer is "no," but it is clear which way the wind is blowing as early as his chapter on the ancient Greeks, where he discusses the case of Harmodius and Aristogiton.

These two friends were honored by the Greeks for slaying the tyrant (or purported tyrant) Hipparchus. They were reputedly the first mortals to have status made of them, an honor previously reserved for gods. But both Thucydides and Aristotle took a cool view of the motives for the killing, and while Aristotle conceded that there could be such a thing as justifiable tyrannicide, he warned against the dangers of what Ford calls "pseudo-tyrannicide."

Ford also tries to trace the "peaks and valleys" in the frequency curve for political murder. There have been several notable periods of remission, he argues, distinguished in their outlook by "a certain quality of balance, as between authority and forbearance" — most recently, the last 17th century and the 18th century until its final decade.

While it is possible to disagree about defining the boundaries of these periods and about their significance, what can hardly be disputed is that the last 30 years have seen a brutal increase in the number of major assassinations and assassination attempts. There have also been developments for which the past offers little guidance, the use made by terrorists of highly sophisticated technology, for example, and the growth of a "terrorist international."

Ford acknowledges that when he comes to deal with recent times he is also frequently dealing with unprecedented situations. But the same lessons apply, and he brings the same balanced judgment to contemporary disorders that he does to those of earlier epochs. He has written a thoughtful book, one that deserves to be carefully pondered.

John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.

POLITICAL MURDER:

From Tyrannicide to Terrorism

By Franklin L. Ford. 440 pages. Illustrated. \$29.50.

Harvard University Press, 79 Garden Street, Cambridge, Mass. 02138.

Reviewed by John Gross

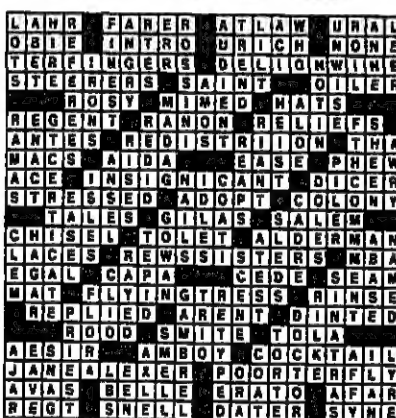
"POLITICAL murder" can mean many different things — to a pacifist, war is a form of political murder — and in choosing the phrase for the title of his book, Franklin L. Ford has taken advantage of its flexibility. He is primarily concerned with assassinations, as the word is commonly understood, and with tyrannicide, the slaying of an unjust or illegitimate ruler, in particular. But where appropriate he also feels free to discuss judicial murder and those forms of terrorism — bombings, hijackings and the like — that claim their victims more or less at random.

The subject is a vast one, but in his willingness to range across centuries and continents Ford, who

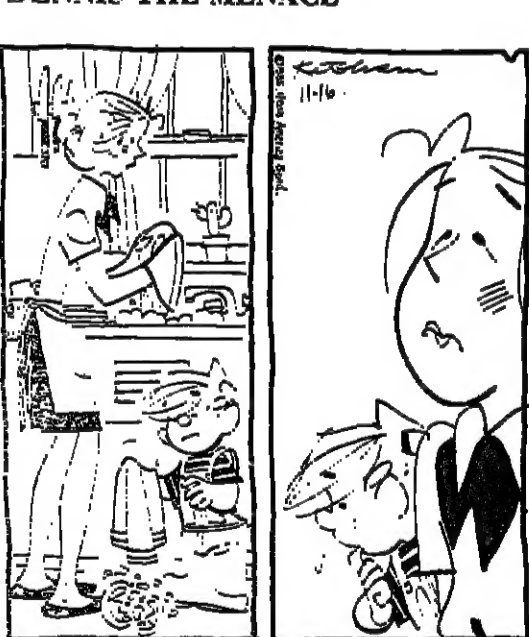
teaches history at Harvard, shows himself equal to the task. The assassins or would-be assassins he considers range from Jael in the Book of Judges, to Squeaky Fromme, the victims or intended victims from Henry IV of France to Anwar Sadat. While he concentrates mainly on Europe and the West, he finds space to examine the role played by assassination in non-Western cultures as well — there is an interesting account of attempts to kill the Buddha, for example. And while he tends to dwell longest on the most celebrated episodes, on such figures as Julius Caesar, Thomas à Becket, and Abraham Lincoln, he also explores less familiar territory.

Taken primarily as a narrative, "Political Murder" makes rewarding reading. Individual incidents — Orsini's attempt on Napoleon III, for instance — are skillfully reconstructed; the motives of a variety of assassins and the effects of their actions are carefully weighed; there are succinct accounts of some of the more noteworthy movements that have

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



DENNIS THE MENACE



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WEATHER

EUROPE

	HIGH	LOW	WIND	PRECIP.
Algeria	17	13	SE	0
Amsterdam	10	8	SE	0
Athens	15	10	SE	0
Berlin	10	8	SE	0
Bombay	25	20	SE	0
Buenos Aires	12	8	SE	0
Bombay	25	20	SE	0
Bombay	25	20	SE	0
Bombay	25	20	SE	0
Bombay	25	20	SE	0

ASIA

	HIGH	LOW	WIND	PRECIP.
Bangkok	28	24	SE	0
Bombay	25	20	SE	0
Bombay	25	20	SE	0
Bombay	25	20	SE	0
Bombay	25	20	SE	0
Bombay	25	20	SE	0

AFRICA

	HIGH	LOW	WIND	PRECIP.
Algeria	22	18	SE	0
Algeria	22	18	SE	0
Algeria	22	18	SE	0
Algeria	22	18	SE	0
Algeria	22	18	SE	0
Algeria	22	18	SE	0

LATIN AMERICA

	HIGH	LOW	WIND	PRECIP.
Buenos Aires	25	20	SE	0
Buenos Aires	25	20	SE	0
Buenos Aires	25	20	SE	0
Buenos Aires	25	20	SE	0
Buenos Aires	25	20	SE	0
Buenos Aires	25	20	SE	0

NORTH AMERICA

	HIGH	LOW	WIND	PRECIP.
Algeria	22	18	SE	0
Algeria	22	18	SE	0
Algeria	22	18	SE	0
Algeria	22	18	SE	0
Algeria	22	18	SE	0
Algeria	22	18	SE	0

MIDDLE EAST

	HIGH	LOW	WIND	PRECIP.
Algeria	22	18	SE	0
Algeria	22	18	SE	0
Algeria	22	18	SE	0
Algeria	22	18	SE	0
Algeria	22	18	SE	0
Algeria	22	18	SE	0

OCEANIA

	HIGH	LOW	WIND	PRECIP.
Algeria	22	18	SE	0
Algeria	22	18	SE	0
Algeria	22	18	SE	0
Algeria	22	18	SE	0
Algeria	22	18	SE	0
Algeria	22	18	SE	0

SATURDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slight. FRANKFURT: Cloudy.

LONDON: Rain. PARIS: Partly cloudy. ROME: Partly cloudy.

MADRID: Partly cloudy. NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. TOKYO: Partly cloudy.

HONG KONG: Partly cloudy. SINGAPORE: Partly cloudy.

SYDNEY: Partly cloudy. WELLINGTON: Partly cloudy.

AUSC: Partly cloudy. BOMBAY: Partly cloudy.

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PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse Nov. 15

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN	127.50	127.50
ABN	127.50	127.50
ABN	127.50	127.50
ABN	127.50	127.50
ABN	127.50	127.50
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Brussels

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Hamburg

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London

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Milan

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Paris

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Stockholm

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Sydney

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Tokyo

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Singapore

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ABN	127.50	127.50
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Stockholm

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Zurich

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Amsterdam

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Brussels

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ABN	127.50	127.50

Frankfurt

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ABN	127.50	127.50
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ABN	127.50	12

SPORTS

Seahawks and Patriots Head Down Memory Lane

By Michael Janofsky

New York Times Service

NEW YORK—How about this for irony: In the third game of the 1984 National Football League season, the New England Patriots were losing to the Seattle Seahawks, 23-0, in the second quarter when Tony Eason replaced Steve Grogan at quarterback. Eason ran for one touchdown and passed for two others, leading the Patriots to the greatest comeback in their history, a 38-23 victory that established Eason as the starter and moved Grogan to the sidelines for the rest of the year.

Now, 24 regular-season games later, both the Patriots (7-3) and the Seahawks (6-4) are driving for divisional titles in the American Conference, and guess who the Patriots expect to start at quarterback when they engage the Seahawks Sunday in Seattle? It's not Eason.

"That was just one of those things that you can't necessarily explain because if you did, it would finger in the back of your mind and affect your performance," said John Harris, the Seahawks' free safety, recalling last season's game. "I wouldn't think about what happened in that game, that if we go up on them it would happen again. I don't think that's on anybody's mind."

History bears him out, in that Seattle won 10 games after its experience in New England to finish at 12-4. For this meeting, the circumstances are somewhat different and, because it comes much later in the season, far more critical for both teams. The Patriots are tied with the New York Jets for the lead in the East; the Seahawks are tied with the Los Angeles Raiders, a game behind Denver in the West.

No player deserves more credit for New England's position in the standings than Grogan, who replaced Eason in this year's sixth game and began the Patriots on their current five-game winning streak. He has completed 67 of 125 passes (53 percent) for 1,063 yards and five touchdowns; just five of his passes have been intercepted.

"That's enough to worry the Seahawks, whose defense this season has not been especially outstanding."

"If you know Grogan's history, you know he's a very good quarterback," Harris said. "Plus, now they have speed everywhere, with Irving Fryar playing well, and Craig James is a much improved runner from last year. The

whole team looks like it's playing with much more confidence." (Las Vegas odds makers favor the Seahawks by 3½ points.)

Buffalo Bills (2-8) at Cleveland Browns (4-6)—The Browns have lost their last four, each by a touchdown or less. The Bills beat Houston last week, but that doesn't prove much. The offensive line made enough mistakes.

NFL PREVIEW

takes that quarterback Bruce Mathison, in his first start, was sacked eight times, and two key Buffalo players, running back Greg Bell and guard Jim Ritcher, were slightly hurt. Cleveland has a better defense, and Bernie Kosar should have enough experience to get his first victory as a starter. (Browns by 3.)

Cincinnati Bengals (5-5) at Los Angeles Raiders (5-5)—This is an important game for both, and that should make it a Raider victory. Offensively, they are similar—both often throw deep—but the Raiders have the better defense. (Raiders by 6.)

Miami Dolphins (6-4) at Indianapolis Colts



Steve Grogan
... Taking aim at the Seahawks.

(3-7)—The Colts have not beaten the Dolphins since early in the 1980 season, a streak that includes a 30-13 victory by the Dolphins in the second week of 1985. Don't expect a change. Indianapolis had problems on both sides of the ball in its last two games, giving up 13 sacks and allowing 71 points. Miami needs every victory it can get these days. (Dolphins by 7.)

Pittsburgh Steelers (5-5) at Houston Oilers (4-6)—In beating three mediocre teams in the last four weeks, the Steelers have shown an ability to do enough to win. Just when it appeared the Oilers were making a move, they were shut out by Buffalo, 20-0. (Steelers by 3.)

San Diego Chargers (5-5) at Denver Broncos (7-3)—The Chargers stunned the Broncos two weeks ago, 30-10, and with another victory they can climb into playoff contention. It all depends on how Denver's defense handles quarterback Dan Fouts and his merry band of receivers. Last Monday night, that defense played remarkably well in a 17-16 victory over San Francisco, clamping down hard when the 49ers moved inside the 10-yard line. (Broncos by 4½.)

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

New York Giants (7-3) at Washington Redskins (5-5)—The Giants beat the Redskins, 17-3, four games ago, and it's safe to assume they can win again. Washington has not beaten a team that has a winning record. With tackle Joe Jacoby injured, its line is not doing Joe Theismann justice, and teams with strong defensive lines (like the Giants) have had no trouble controlling John Riggins, George Rogers or any other Redskins runner. (Redskins by 1.)

Chicago Bears (10-0) at Dallas Cowboys (7-3)—Jim McMahon has a bruised shoulder, and if he can't play or can play only with restricted use of his throwing arm, Chicago is in danger of losing its first game. Dallas is among the few teams that can handle an outstanding running game. While both Walter Payton and Matt Suhey run for more than 100 yards last Sunday against Detroit, the Cowboys have held opposing teams to under 100 yards six times this season. The Cowboys need a victory more than the Bears because they are tied with the Giants at the top of the division. (Even.)

Los Angeles Rams (8-2) at Atlanta Falcons (1-9)—With or without Dieter Brock at quarterback (and although they have lost two of their last three games), the Rams will

probably beat Atlanta for a second time this season. As if they don't have enough problems, the Falcons will play without right tackle Brett Miller, who severely sprained an ankle in Sunday's overtime loss to Philadelphia. (Rams by 6½.)

Minnesota Vikings (5-5) at Detroit Lions (5-5)—Here are two teams about as exciting as their records. Both have been up and down all season, winning and losing in all sorts of ways. The Vikings won their previous meeting, 16-13, on a field goal with no time left. (Lions by 3.)

New Orleans Saints (3-7) vs. Green Bay Packers (4-6) at Milwaukee—In a tacit way, Coach Bum Phillips gave his win-or-lose-the-Bummer speech earlier this week, saying that if the Saints didn't pick up five victories, he should be replaced. Well, they better plan on finishing with a five-game winning streak, because the Packers aren't likely to lose. Green Bay has shown itself the more resourceful of the two clubs, and Phillips has named Bobby Hebert, the former United States Football League quarterback, to make his first NFL start. (Packers by 7.)

St. Louis Cardinals (4-6) at Philadelphia Eagles (5-5)—The Cardinals were so pumped up over beating Dallas two weeks ago that they then went out and lost to Tampa Bay, 16-0. The Eagles, on the other hand, won so rousing Sunday over Atlanta—a 99-yard pass play in overtime—that they're thinking about the playoffs. That's a lot of emotion, and with victories in four of their last five games (compared to the Cardinals' recent 1-5 record), the Eagles stand a better chance to win. (Cardinals by 1½.)

INTERCONFERENCE

Kansas City Chiefs (3-7) at San Francisco 49ers (5-5)—Minus the snowball thrown at the 49ers as they attempted a field goal Monday night, San Francisco might have beaten Denver. The 49ers have slipped the season, but not so much that they can't handle the Chiefs, who have lost their last six games. (49ers by 13.)

Tampa Bay Buccaneers (1-9) at New York Jets (7-3)—If the injury-riddled Jets go into this game with a limited number of defensive backs, it's possible the Buccaneers could steal a victory. Tampa Bay, which beat the Jets last season, 41-21, has a fine offense, with Steve DeBerg throwing to two gifted receivers, Jimmie Giles and Kevin House, and James Wilder is one of the best all-purpose backs in the league. (Jets by 9.)

Winging Farewell to a Goalie Gone

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PHILADELPHIA—In the first rematch of last season's Stanley Cup finals, the challenge to the Philadelphia Flyers was not to avenge having lost to the Edmonton Oilers. It was simply to play hockey—to get on with living in their first game since the death of goalie Pelle Lindbergh.

The Oilers had offered to postpone Thursday night's game, but Philadelphia chose to play.

The contest at the Spectrum followed a memorial ceremony for Lindbergh, who died Tuesday as the result of a car crash. The Flyers won, 5-3—a club-record 11th straight victory—while wearing Lindbergh's No. 31 on their shoulders. The Oilers wore black armbands.

Lindbergh had been left brain dead after his car crashed into a concrete wall in front of an elementary school in Somerdale, New Jersey, early Sunday morning. After his parents had given permission to donate his organs for transplants, he was removed from life-support systems Tuesday.

It had been a week of upheaval for the Flyers. Lindbergh was found to have a 24 alcohol count in his blood; a motorist with a measure of .10 is considered intoxicated under New Jersey law. And that caused the Flyers to become introspective about the role of alcohol in their lives and the game they play.

"This is not a drinking team," said Brad Marsh. "And Pelle was by no means a drinker. He liked to drive fast. He was a happy person. But he was not a drinker. But I think we've all done what he did. And now, I don't think we'll ever do it again."

Outside the Spectrum Thursday night, the U.S. flag and that of Lindbergh's native Sweden were at half-mast. Inside the darkened arena, a wreath of flowers was placed at center ice and the capacity crowd had stood silently. The Flyers, heads bowed, wore on their blue line during a 23-minute service that included words from Bernie Parent, Lindbergh's childhood idol and goaltending coach.

"A goalie stands on a very lonely island," Parent said. "Pelle Lindbergh had become without question one of the greatest goalies. When death defeats greatness, we all mourn."



Pelle Lindbergh, during the 1985 Stanley Cup finals.

When death defeats youth, we mourn all the more." Lindbergh, 26 and an all-star, was the winner of the Vezina Trophy last season as the best goaltender in the league.

"The big question was how we would react," said the Flyer captain, Dave Poulin.

"Nobody knew. But we knew we had to respond...."

When the opening was dropped, Philadelphia played hard. "These players have grieved all week," said the Flyer coach, Mike Keenan. "Winning or losing was not the factor. It was the way they played the game—their intensity."

The Flyers incurred the game's first penalty. They scored its first goal. Each time the high-scoring Oilers challenged, they pulled away from the defending champions. Rich Suter scored the winning goal at 11:04 of the final period. It was one of Philadelphia's three third-period goals.

The Flyers won with a goalie who had played in only one NHL game. When Bob Froese, Lindbergh's successor, was injured in a Wednesday practice, the club recalled Darren Jensen from its American Hockey League affiliate. Jensen turned back 29 of 32 shots.

Said Sutter of the emotion-charged victory: "We are professionals. We have to carry on. We couldn't let this game slip away. Deep in everybody's hearts was the will to win this one for Pelle and his family. Our job was to take pride in that."

In the Flyer dressing room, the sadness of the last five days lingered.

As the players peeled off their working clothes, Lindbergh's father, Sigge, slowly walked past the lockers, gently shaking hands with each of his son's teammates, thanking them. (UPI, AP, NYT)

At Oxford, They're Still Getting Serious Just for Fun

By Bill Shirley

Los Angeles Times Service

OXFORD, England—The 35 colleges that make up Oxford University are spread so far around this old town you need a taxi and a couple of days to see them all—if you can find them. Professors who have taught here for years have been known to get lost trying to find an unfamiliar one.

Natives can easily identify Christ Church, the most famous of the colleges, but when a reporter recently sought directions to the Athletic Union he got no help until a young woman pointed to a lane that led from Iliffe Road to a small gymnasium. "I think it is over there somewhere," she said.

She was right. The headquarters for all of sports at one of the world's most important universities are two small offices in a gym that wouldn't hold the athletic department of a major U.S. college. But what Oxford sports lack in amenities, they make up for in longevity and tradition. For instance, the first rowing races were held in 1815, when the university was about 650 years old.

Scholarship doubtless has priority at Oxford. Students control their sports, the best athletes don't always get into school; no such things as athletic scholarships, and only a few coaches get expenses. The way sports are run at Oxford makes the Ivy League look like the National Football League.

"The rewards are very small here," said "Most coaches work for nothing. We're very amateurish compared to the United States."

Oxford and Cambridge skim off

the top five percent of the nation's top scholars, leaving little room for ordinary jocks.

"It is terribly hard for even the best athletes to get in here," said Jim Railton, secretary of Oxford's sports committee (he is also the rowing consultant and correspondent for the Times of London). "If Carl Lewis came here with his four Olympic gold medals, he probably couldn't get in."

London's press virtually ignores sports at Oxford and Cambridge. "The boat race is the only event that means anything," said Adrian Brown, deputy sports editor of the Daily Mirror. The boat race, a visiting reporter was supposed to know, is the one every spring between Oxford and Cambridge.

Railton seemed amused about Oxford's scant attention in the sports pages. "Sports are quite civilized here; we're quite different from you Americans," he said. "Lewis came here with his four Olympic gold medals, he probably couldn't get in...."

Still, "Sometimes athletes break down and cry when they lose."

It's the glare of television, I think.

and field, basketball, boxing, golf, hockey, tennis, rowing, rugby, swimming and yachting.

Rowing is the sport. The boat race from Putney to Mortlake on the Thames River, a distance of 4 miles 374 yards (6.77 kilometers), is

televised by the BBC and attracts about 12 million viewers. London bookmakers give odds on the race. Nothing in U.S. college sports compares with rowing at Oxford. Oarsmen are members of the Boat Club, and its president chooses his own coaches. "If he's sensible and has a good crew," Railton said, "he'll keep the same coaches."

Neither university has dominated the big race over the years. "It's an intense rivalry, but it comes and goes," Railton said. An American stroked the Oxford crew last season. Oxford will row against UCLA in Los Angeles next April.

Sports here may be more civilized than at U.S. colleges, but Oxford's rivalries can be intense. "The winning-is-everything philosophy does exist when Oxford plays Cambridge," Railton said. "Sometimes athletes break down and cry when they lose. It's the glare of television. I think I've seen athletes who would never speak to each other again after a race."

Cricketer and rugby are almost as popular as rowing, but soccer does not get the attention at Oxford that it does in the professional league. The university's big match, with Cambridge, draws only about 7,000 spectators at London's Wembley Stadium. Rugby, on the other hand, draws about 35,000.

Basketball has become a popular sport here, mainly because of Bill Bradley. It is hard to tell how well cricketer draws because matches run from 11 A.M. until 8 P.M., and students drift in and out. Games can, in fact, last two days.

Remarkably, Oxford has no budget for sports. It underwrites only

the cost of the facilities. Each of the 12,671 students—4,430 of them women—pays a \$3.50 fee to a central athletic fund.

The major sports are financially independent thanks to commercial sponsors. A bank sponsors the rugby team, the soccer team gets a grant from the professional league, and a bookmaker, Ladbrokes, sponsors the rowing team.

Politicians at Oxford join the Oxford Union and actors hope to get into the Drama Society; athletes, if they are lucky, join the Vincent's Club. Founded in 1863, the club once admitted only Oxford's finest 100 athletes, all males, through "elitism and careful selections."

The old Blues still gather to drink and talk in their small quarters off High Street, Oxford's main thoroughfare. Photographs of athletic kings and prime ministers are on the walls. So is a rugby ball autographed "with thanks" by Pete Dawkins.

But there is less exclusivity today. Membership, still all-male, has risen to 250, possibly because of less elitism and fewer careful selections, and women are allowed in the clubhouse in the evening.

Opinion on the Blues is divided, Railton said. "Sports to some students don't matter at all. They say the Blues are out of date. To others, however, the Blues mean one hell of a lot."

Oxford's approach to sports would never sell in the United States. Alumni would never go for it. On the other hand, the idea of scholarship's priority over games might just catch on some day.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Bruins and Capitals Swap Goaltenders

BOSTON (AP)—The Boston Bruins traded Pete Peters, who won the 1983 Vezina Trophy as the National Hockey League's top goaltender, to the Washington Capitals for goalie Pat Riggin, the Bruins announced Thursday night. Both Peters, 28, and Riggin, 26, are in their fourth NHL seasons.

Peters came to the Bruins in June 1982 from Philadelphia in exchange for Brad McCrimmon. In eight games this season, he allowed 31 goals for a 3.84 goals-against average and a 3-4-1 record.

Last season, Riggin set a team record with 28 victories, while recording the second-best goals-against average in the NHL, 2.96. In the 1982-83 season he had a club-record 13-game unbeaten streak, including 10 straight victories. This year he has allowed 23 goals and has a 3.74 average and is 2-3-1.

Pavin Leads by Stroke in Kapalua Golf

KAPALUA, Hawaii (AP)—Corey Pavin had two eagles in a round of 66 that propelled him into a one-stroke lead after Thursday's second round of the Kapalua International golf tournament.

Pavin's midway total is 133, 11 shots under par, while a second straight 67 left David Ishii at 134. Masters champion Bernhard Langer of West Germany and Andy Bean were at 135 after matching 68s. First-round leader Sandy Lyle shot a 70/136.

For the Record

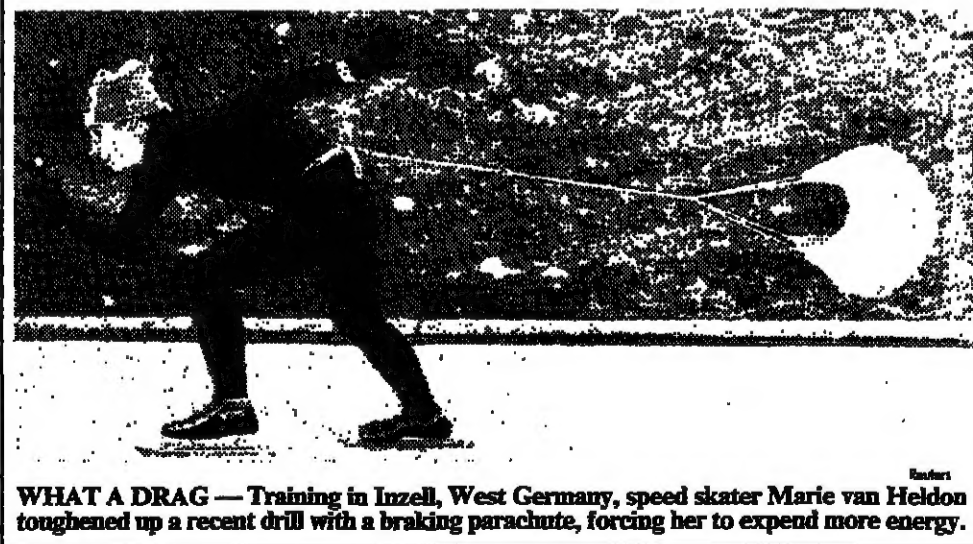
Darryl Sutter, captain of the Chicago Black Hawks, underwent surgery Thursday on his separated right shoulder and will be out of action for at least two months. Sutter suffered the injury Wednesday night in a 6-4 National Hockey League victory over Quebec.

Referee Rolfe Fingers, a former Cy Young Award winner, was released Thursday by the Milwaukee Brewers, who this season finished next to last in the American League East. Fingers, who holds the major-league record of 341 saves, had a 5.04 earned-run average and 17 saves in 47 appearances with the 1985 Brewers.

Quotable

• Coach Marty Schottenheimer, whose Cleveland Browns have lost four straight games: "Some people say I'm dogmatic, bull-headed and maybe lack intelligence, but I don't look at it that way." (NYT)

• Defenseman Steve Richmond, whose New York Rangers recently demoted to the minors: "You're probably a piece of meat everywhere you play, but at least up there you're prime rib." (LAT)



WHAT A DRAG—Training in Inzell, West Germany, speed skater Marie van Helden toughened up a recent drill with a braking parachute, forcing her to expend more energy.

Kings, Warriors Crank Up a Rivalry

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SACRAMENTO, California—The National Basketball Association and Northern California have a new rivalry, and judging from the Golden State Warriors' first visit to the Kings in their new home here Thursday night, it's a hot one.

The Warriors had won their last four games, all since holdouts Purvis Short and Chris Mullin came to terms with the team, but the Kings were prepared to defend their home turf. Short finished with 32 points, but Mark Olberding, who held him to a single point in the last quarter, sparked a scuffle in the waning seconds of Sacramento's 112-103 victory.

"My only problem was Purvis Short being viciously manhandling," said Warrior Coach John

NBA FOCUS

Back. "That has no place in the game. I look at it as manhandling; somebody else might see it as aggressive defense."

The Warrior bench screamed at the officials over Olberding's tactics, but to no avail. The tussle held up the game's conclusion for two minutes, but no injuries resulted.

"We were talking to officials all the time, but how far do you take it?" said Back in exasperation. "Do you take it all the way to a technical foul? We were in a 2-to-3-point game, and it was going back and forth. We had every reason to think the rough stuff wouldn't keep going on."

Other NBA winners Thursday

night were Cleveland, Houston, Denver and the Los Angeles Lakers.

Eddie Johnson hit 11 straight points and scored 15 of his total of 29 in the fourth quarter to help the Kings hold on.

"We've always had an intense rivalry with Golden State," said Johnson, who was playing with a sore elbow, "even before we got here. It's always been physical. Both teams play the same type of basketball."

When the Kings moved from Kansas City to Sacramento at the end of last season, it marked the first time two NBA franchises were based in Northern California. The two teams' home arenas are just 90 miles (144.8 kilometers) apart. (AP, UPI)

Pro Tennis

WOMEN'S TOURNAMENT (AT Wimbledon, Australia)

Quarterfinals: Martina Navratilova (U.S.) def. Sara Gomer, Briton, 6-3, 6-1.

Pam Shriver (U.S.) def. Larissa Savchenko, Soviet Union, 6-3, 6-4. Helena Sukova (Czechoslovakia) def. Erika Bejrelin (U.S.), 6-3, 6-1.

CHICAGO—Recalled Bruce Bowdren, forward from Nova Scotia of the American Hockey League.

World Cup Soccer

ASIAN ZONE

Syria (1) lost 1-0 to Kuwait (2) in the 1985 cup finals; second leg Nov. 29 in Taif, Saudi Arabia.

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